THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Saturday, the 2nd March 1929.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S. Mr.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S. (*Deputy President*).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. M.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O.M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Seithur.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Veterinary Department

Affiliation of the Veterinary College to the Madras University.

*1603 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to give effect to the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission in regard to the course of studies in the Veterinary College; and

(b) whether the question of affiliating the Veterinary College to the Madras University has been considered?

A.—(a) The recommendations relating to 'Veterinary' have not yet been considered.

(b) No. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 718 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st March 1927.

Co-operative Societies

Organization of a central weavers' society.

*1604 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state, with reference to answer to clauses (e) and (f) of question No. 810, answered on 29th November 1928—

(a) whether the Government have come to any decision on the question of organizing a central weavers' society for the purchase of yarn and sale of finished products; and

(b) what that decision is?

A.—(a) & (b) The Registrar is examining the question and his proposals in the matter are awaited.

Fisheries

Appointment of Inspectors and Petty Yard Officers in the Fisheries Department.

*1605 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: With reference to question No. 787 answered on 28th November 1928 regarding Inspectors and Petty Yard Officers in the Fisheries Department in the West Coast, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether any special order has been issued to the effect that in making appointments to those posts preference should be given to qualified candidates of the fishermen community?

A.—The Director of Fisheries has been notified of the undertaking given by the Government.

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Industries

Development of cottage industries in South Kanara.

* 1606 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to give the particulars of the action proposed to be taken on the report of the Special Officer in regard to cottage industries in South Kanara?

A.—The Government have called for the remarks of the Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the report and await their remarks before taking any action.

Public Works

Tenders for the construction of the out-patients block in the General Hospital.

* 1607 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when tenders were called for for the construction of the new out-patients block in the General Hospital;

(b) what was the last day for the submission of the tenders;

(c) how many tenders were received on the last day notified in the Gazette;

(d) which of them was the lowest tender and for what amount;

(e) whether the day notified as the last day was further extended later on to facilitate the coming in of new tenderers;

(f) whether a tender received during such an extension was accepted;

(g) what the amount of this tender was;

(h) whether it was the lowest tender;

(i) whether the firm whose tender was accepted did any Government work before; and

(j) who the partners of this firm are and what their financial stability is?

A.—(a) On 19th June 1928.

(b) The date originally fixed was 9th July 1928. It was subsequently altered to 19th July 1928, as after the publication of the first date, it was decided to use B.R.C. reinforcement for roofs and floors and the extension of time was allowed for revised quotations.

(c) None were received on or before 9th July 1928. Seven tenders in all were received and all these were received on 19th July 1928.

(d) The tender of M.R.Ry. N. Selvaperumal Mudaliyar. The terms of the tenders are confidential.

(e) & (f) Please see answers to clauses (b) and (c) respectively.

(g) & (h) Do not arise.

(i) Yes.

(j) The company is registered under the Indian Companies Act as a private limited company. The Government have no other information.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"If Mr. Mudaliyar's tender was the lowest, what made the Government accept the other costlier tender ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The tenderers to whom the work has been given at present are the only people who undertook to finish the work within the shortest minimum time possible. Morever they are specialists in carrying out ferao concrete works of this nature."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I ask the Government whether they are aware that this company have no experience at all in construction work and that it is a European company, while on the other hand Mr. Mudaliyar is a man of considerable experience in carrying out construction work, and whether he has not been skipped over in favour of a European firm who presented their tender after the stipulated date ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I know that Mr. Mudaliyar is an Indian, but I do not know if this firm is a European firm. The company recently completed the Kuthupuzha bridge in Malabar district. They have also carried out very large works for the Madras and Southern Mahratta and the South Indian Railways at a cost of about 12 lakhs of rupees."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know whether this company has done any Government work in the City of Madras ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The Kuthupuzha bridge at Malabar is a Government work."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"The answer given to clause (d) is "the terms of the tenders are confidential. May I know why the Government regard them as confidential ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Because they are confidential."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"I want to know the reasons as to why they are treated as confidential ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Otherwise no tenders will be forthcoming."

Public Health

Regulation of expenditure in the Tirumani Leper settlement.

1608-A *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what steps have been taken to reduce the rates paid to the management for maintaining each leper and regulate the expenditure for the best use of the lepers in the Tirumani settlement and to increase the rates paid to private leper asylums ?

A.—The Government are satisfied that the capitation grants given to the management of the Leper Settlement, Tirumani, are utilized for the best use of the lepers therein. They do not consider that any reduction in the rates can be made. Government pay to private leper asylums capitation grants at two-thirds of the actual cost of maintaining each patient subject to a maximum of Rs. 8 a month. There is no proposal to increase the rates.

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Education

Appointment of a non-official committee to supervise Muslim girls' schools at Trichinopoly.

* 1609 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Muslim public of Trichinopoly have represented to the Government the necessity for appointing a non-official committee of Muslim ladies to advise on and supervise the Muslim girls' schools at Trichinopoly; and

(*b*) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by the Government on such representation?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is under consideration.

Alleged compulsion of junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools to do clerical work.

* 1610 *Q.*—Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) who is fair-copying the inspection reports of the junior grade Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Madura district;

(*b*) whether the junior grade Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Madura district are expected to do clerical work during their stay in the headquarters, in the offices of the senior grade Deputy Inspectors; and

(*c*) whether the junior grade Deputy Inspectors in Madura district are ordered by the senior grade Deputy Inspectors to attend their offices to do office work when the junior grade Deputy Inspectors are about to go out for inspection?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The junior grade Deputy Inspector forms part of the senior grade Deputy Inspector's establishment. It has accordingly been ordered by the Director that the fair-copying of the reports on schools inspected by the junior Deputy Inspector should be done by the establishment of the senior Deputy Inspector of the range in which the schools are situated and that, when at headquarters, the junior Deputy Inspector should work in the office of the senior Deputy Inspector to which the former is attached and perform such duties as are assigned to him.

(*c*) It is only when the junior Deputy Inspector is at headquarters that he should attend the office of the senior grade Deputy Inspector concerned.

Introduction of rural primary education in Saidapet taluk.

* 1611 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to the question No. 1303 answered on the 1st February 1929 regarding the introduction of rural primary education in Saidapet taluk—

(*a*) whether the Government have received the information called for; and

(*b*) if answer to (*a*) be in the affirmative, whether the Government will place the same on the table?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The information has not yet been received by Government.

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know when the information was called for and why it has not been received?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It was called for about two months ago."

Recruitment of Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools in South Kanara and other districts.

*1612 *Q.*—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to question No. 489 answered on 10th October 1928, regarding Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools in South Kanara and some other districts, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a report has been received from the Director of Public Instruction; and

(*b*) what action will be taken thereon?

A.—(*a*) Yes; the report shows—

(i) that the number of Deputy Inspectors (Senior and Junior grades) in the districts of South Kanara, Coimbatore, Malabar, the Nilgiris and Salem is 9, 14, 24, 1 and 11 respectively;

(ii) that there was no *direct* appointment to the cadre of *senior* Deputy Inspectors in any of the above districts during the last five years; and

(iii) that it is not possible to give the number of applications for the posts in *each* of the districts specified, but that out of a total of 23 Indian Christian applicants for appointment to the junior grade of Deputy Inspectors, seven were appointed and that of the latter, two (one a Protestant and the other a Roman Catholic) were appointed in the districts referred to above.

(*b*) It is not proposed to take any action on the report.

Grants to private educational institutions for the last five years.

*1613 *Q.*—MR. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of educational grants distributed to the private educational institutions in the Presidency during the last five years; and

(*b*) the respective amounts which the Muhammadan, Christian, depressed class and other Hindu institutions have secured during each of these five years?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the following:—

(i) Statement No. (31) on pages 48–49 of Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for 1926–27.

(ii) Statement No. (29) on page 42 of Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for 1927–28.

(iii) Subsidiary tables appended to Volume II of the annual Reports on Public Instruction.

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Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know whether the Indian Christian Panchamas are included in the depressed classes?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"They are at present."

Education of depressed classes children in public managed schools in the Presidency.

* 1614 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of depressed classes children now attending schools under public management in each district in this Presidency at present; and

(b) what steps are being taken to see that the orders of the Government in this matter are carried out properly?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the subsidiary tables in Part II-A of Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1927-28.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Government Orders reviewing the annual reports on the subject received from the Director of Public Instruction which have been placed on the Editors' Table and especially to G.O. No. 153, Law (Education), dated 25th January 1929, reviewing the report for 1927-28.

Revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code

* 1615 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how long the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code has been under consideration; and

(b) whether any final conclusions have been arrived at in this matter?

A.—(a) Since 1926.
(b) No.

Progress of elementary education in the Presidency.

* 1616 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent for elementary education by Government in each of the years from 1910-11 to 1927-28;

(b) the amount spent by local bodies in each of the years during the same period; and

(c) the number of boys and girls in elementary schools in each year during the same period?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement[a] is laid on the table.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 443 infra.

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Teaching of agriculture in select higher elementary and secondary schools.

* 1617 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have received the report of the committee appointed by the Director of Public Instruction to work out proposals for the teaching of the elements of agriculture in select higher elementary and secondary schools?

A.—No.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know when this committee was first appointed?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It was appointed 18 months ago."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Was it not appointed four years ago?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Not that I am aware of."

Local Boards

Nominations to the South Arcot District Board.

* 1618 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Government nominated a non-Muslim to the District Board of South Arcot in the place vacated by a Muslim;

(b) whether there are at present any vacant seats in the District Board of South Arcot to be filled up by nomination;

(c) when the vacancy arose, what are the reasons for the delay if any in filling up the same and to whom this is due;

(d) whether the names of any Muslims have been called for by the Government and recommended by the President of the District Board; and

(e) if so, whether the Government have considered the names so recommended by the President of the District Board and arrived at any decision in respect of the same?

A.—(a) Yes. In October 1928.
(b) Yes—there is a vacancy from 23rd February 1929.
(c) If the vacancy in clause (a) is meant, there was no avoidable delay in filling it.
(d) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know if the gentleman appointed in 1928 was not Mr. Ramachandra Padayachi, a member of this Council?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know if the hon. the Minister ten days ago did not nominate another gentleman to the same Board?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That was the Collector of the district."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know if the Government or rather the Minister's office did not send back the two recommendations that

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were made by the District Board President of gentlemen who were not Muslims and ultimately a Mussalman name was sent and even in spite of that the hon. Minister did not appoint the Muslim but appointed somebody else?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The hon. Member is correct in his assumption."

Moir causeway at Uttukottai.

* 1619 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the answers to question No. 1230 answered on 31st January 1929 regarding construction of the Moir causeway at Uttukottai—

(a) whether the enquiry referred to in the answer to clause (e) has been completed;

(b) the results of the enquiry and findings arrived at thereon;

(c) whether the Government have come to a decision on the efficiency of the work by the District Board authorities, and if so, what it is;

(d) whether further repairs are necessary to make the causeway permanently safe;

(e) if answer to (d) be in the affirmative, whether additional expenditure is to be incurred by the District Board for carrying out the repairs; and

(f) whether the Government have found that the contractor has executed the work in terms of the estimate and that he is not in any way liable for the damage caused?

A.—(a) No.

Access of depressed classes to wells under local bodies.

* 1620 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to question No. 631 answered on 26th November 1928—

(a) whether the Government are now in a position to say whether there are any wells or tanks in charge of the local bodies to which access is denied to members of the depressed classes; and

(b) if so, which they are?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1315 given on 1st February 1929.

Civil Justice

Alleged prosecution of certain fruit-sellers of Esplanade.

* 1621 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for information and state—

(a) whether the following women fruit-sellers of Esplanade were fined Rs. 10 each on Saturday, 24th November 1928, by Mr. K. Padmanabhulu Nayudu, Honorary Magistrate:—

Thimmakka.
Peria Muniamma.
Chinna Muniamma.
Andalamma.
Latchmi Amma.
Thayimma.
Nagarathnam Ayya.
Rajamma.

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(*b*) what the offence was for which they were prosecuted and fined ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that these women were not allowed to go out to arrange for the payment of the fine ; and

(*d*) what the alternative sentence was in each of these cases ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government do not consider it necessary to call for the information.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know why the Government say that it is unnecessary to call for the information ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because it will not serve any useful purpose particularly having regard to the trouble involved in collecting the information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, are we to be denied the information that we ask for ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Are you addressing that question to me ? " (Laughter.)

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Yes, Sir."

" Sir, do not the Government consider that they will be lowering the prestige of British justice if they allow their subordinates to fine people in such a reckless way as it has been done in the present case ? Under those circumstances will not the Government be pleased to call for the information ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has been answered."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the fruit sellers were asked to pay their fines immediately or were allowed no time at least to go and bring the money to pay the fine imposed upon them ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I have no information, but I think it is not likely that it would have been so."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" In that case, there will be no difficulty to call for the information on that point."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I think it is important ; I shall call for the information."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know how the hon. the Law Member is not lowering the prestige of the officer concerned without calling for the information desired by the hon. Members of this House ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because he is a well qualified man and has considerable experience."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know how the answer to clause (*c*) becomes all at once important ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because in the opinion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, which I respect considerably, that information is considerably important."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask whether the hon. the Law Member does not consider the opinion of Dr. Mallayya as equally important when he asks these questions."

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :— "Not with reference to this particular matter."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire whether the hon. the Law Member is justified in stating constantly that he refuses to call for the information on the ground of public interests ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is the question put to me?"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Yes, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Mumber has no right to put the question to me."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"In reply to the same question last time the Government said that they had no information and now they say they do not think it necessary to call for the same. Sir, have we no privileges? Is it not the duty of the Government to give us the information we want in the interests of the public?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the hon. Member has got various ways of expressing his dissatisfaction on the way in which the Government answer the questions put to them, and the budget time is the best opportunity."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know whether the hon. the Law Member is replying these questions, without going into the merits of the case, but merely from a personal knowledge of the particular officer concerned?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes, prima facie."

Jails

Improvement of the quality of water-supplied in the Coimbatore Central Jail.

* 1622 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the quality of water in the wells of the Coimbatore Central Jail, and if so, with what result; and

(b) if no steps have so far been taken thereon, what steps Government propose to take now to give a better supply of water to the jail?

A.—(a) & (b)—All drinking water in the jail is regularly chlorinated and the chlorinated samples are reported to be of excellent quality by the Director of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine.

State Prisoners

Release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon.

* 1623 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether an hon. Member of this House along with another gave an undertaking as required by the Government for the purpose of getting Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon released?

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A.—An hon. Member of this House and another gave an undertaking on behalf of Narayana Menon but it did not meet the requirements which the Government considered indispensable.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" The Government say ' An hon. Member of this House and another gave an undertaking on behalf of Narayana Menon but did not meet the requirements which the Government considered indispensable.' May I know what are the requirements ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code says that the person concerned ought to give his consent and he has not done so."

Railways

Closing of the Trikanad flag station on the South Indian Railway.

* 1624 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to question No. 1364 answered on 1st February 1929 regarding the closing of the Trikanad station on the South Indian Railway, will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Director of Fisheries has been consulted by either the Government or the South Indian Railway authorities regarding the closing of the Trikanad flag station and what his report is ; and

(*b*) whether Government have decided to request the Agent of the South Indian Railway to re-open the station ?

A.—(*a*) The Director of Fisheries was not consulted by the Government, as already stated in reply to clause (*d*) of question No. 1364. The Government have no information whether the Railway authorities consulted the Director of Fisheries.

(*b*) No.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether the Government have made up their minds finally not to ask the South Indian Railway to reopen the station ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" We see no reason to continue the discussion with the Railway authorities."

Arms and Ammunitions

Issue of licences for arms to officials and non-officials.

* 1625 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any persons whether officials or non-officials are accorded free licences to carry arms ; and

(*b*) if so, what the qualifications are which entitle one to a free licence ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The hon. Member is referred to Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, published with the notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. F. 829/I-22, dated 3rd November 1923, and republished at pages 1302—1340 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th November 1923.

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Licences in Forms XVIII and XIX contained in Schedule VIII of the above rules are also granted free of all fee. No special qualifications have been prescribed for applicants for a licence in Form XVIII but a licence in Form XIX is granted only to bona fide cultivators.

Number of licences for fire arms granted in 1927 and 1928.

* 1626 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of licences granted in 1927 and 1928 for fire arms ; and

(*b*) the kind of fire arms for which licences were granted ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The information for 1927 [a] is contained in Statements I and III appended to G.O. No. 1064, Public, dated 28th November 1928, which has been placed on the table. The information for 1928 has not been received yet.

Inland Waterways

Restrictions on the Narsapur-Razole ferry traffic.

* 1627 *Q.*—Mr. J. BHEEMAYYA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) (i) the conditions of traffic that prevailed and the approximate number of passengers that used to travel by the river from Narsapur to Razole and back and the intermediate stations in the year 1895 when the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, was put into operation there ; and

(ii) the approximate number of passengers in the year 1927 ;

(*b*) the circumstances under which Narsapur and Razole were defined to be the limits of a ferry which in Notification No. 29, dated 30th December 1895 was declared to be subject to the provisions of section 8 of the above Act ;

(*c*) whether the Government have issued any notification at any time up till now restricting the public rights of free navigation along the river for these 12 miles between Narsapur and Razole ; and

(*d*) if so, the number and date of such notification and whether it will be placed on the table of the House ?

A.—(*a*) The Government have called for a report.

(*b*) In 1895, because of cases where boats and ballacuts plying on the Vasishta Godavari river between Narasapur and Razole capsized, resulting in loss of life, the Collector and President, District Board, Godavari, proposed that a ferry service between Narsapur and Razole should be established by means of a steam launch, and suggested that the Canals and Public Ferries Act (II of 1890) might be extended to the proposed ferry. This was approved by the Government in December 1895.

(*c*) & (*d*) Beyond applying the Canals and Public Ferries Act to this ferry, the Government have placed no further restrictions on traffic on that river.

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 443-457 infra.

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a) of this question, will the Government be pleased to place the report on the table of the House as soon at it is received ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" We will consider that question after we have read the report, not as soon as it is received."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that the High Court has recently held that the notification of the Government referred to in the answer ultra vires ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I have seen a report to that effect."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the Government are contemplating to issue any other notification under that Act ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" What action should be taken in consequence is a matter that is under consideration at the present moment."

Annual income from the Narsapur-Razole ferry from 1896 *to* 1927.

* 1628 Q.—Mr. J. BHEEMAYYA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any information regarding the annual collections for each of the 32 years from 1896 to 1927 remitted to the Narsapur sub-treasury by the persons running the ferry from Narsapur to Razole and back as required by rule 15 of the Notification No. 30, dated 30th December 1895 ;

(b) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to call for a statement showing the annual receipts and expenditure of the said ferry submitted to the office of the President, District Board, Kistna and West Godavari, as required by rule 16 of the above notification for all the 32 years and place the same on the table of the House ;

(c) the year when the ferry was entrusted to the management of the Kistna District Board and whether that Government Order will be placed on the table of the House ; and

(d) whether the procedure required by rules 15 and 16 of Notification No. 30, dated 30th December 1895, was subsequently altered and, if so, when and in what manner ?

A.—(a), (b) & (d).—The Government have called for a report.

(c) The ferry was entrusted to the management of the Kistna District Board in 1905. G.O. No. 1041,[a] Revenue, dated 25th October 1905, is laid on the table.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the answers given in clauses (a), (b) and (d), may I know whether the report would be placed on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That suggestion will be considered."

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 458 infra.

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Irrigation

Grievances of the ryots of Lalpet village regarding the lease of fish in the Viranam tank.

*1629 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the right to catch fish in the Viranam tank is leased out from year to year, and if so, to whom it was leased out and for what amounts during the last five years;

(b) whether the ryots of Lalpet village offered a considerably larger amount;

(c) whether it is a fact that the lessees drain the Viranam lake every year in order to get their full quantity of fish and whether the water in the lake ultimately wastes itself into the sea by such process;

(d) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Lalpet village have made representations to the subordinate authorities in the district and the Director of Fisheries complaining of the loss and suffering they are put to on account of the draining of the lake Viranam in the season when water is most required for their cultivation;

(e) if so, what action has been taken by the Government to prevent the wastage of the water of Viranam lake and if no action has yet been taken whether they propose to take any action in future;

(f) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Lalpet themselves offered to take up the lease of fish in the lake; and

(g) whether it was the usual practice with the Government until recently to lease out the fish in Viranam lake to the ryots of Lalpet and surrounding villages?

A.—A report has been called for.

Report on the investigation of the Kachalamma Tank project.

*1630 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, in reference to answer to question No. 894 answered on 29th November 1928,—

(a) whether the Chief Engineer's report has been received; and
(b) if it has been received, what it is?

A.—(a) Yes.
(b) The Board of Revenue has recommended, on a consideration of the Chief Engineer's and Collector's reports, that the detailed investigation of the Project may be taken up. As the detailed investigation has already been made, a special staff has been sanctioned for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates.

Improvements to the head sluice at Vajjeswaram.

*1631 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that the head sluice at Vajjeswaram in the Godavari Western delta is inadequate to allow sufficient supply of water to the wet ayacut in the delta;

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(b) if so, when that fact was brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) what steps have since been taken to effect improvements to the said head sluice?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In 1920.

(c) An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,21,000 for improvements to the Vajjeswaram head sluice is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know when the Government are going to finish consideration of this estimate ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am glad that the hon. Member has put me this question. The estimate was received too late to be included in the budget and to include it in the budget hereafter it would be necessary to move for a further demand. There have been considerable objections raised in this House to the moving of further demands for grants. I am in great doubt whether I am to do so or not."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" If there is objection for the Government moving further demands for grants, may I know what the Government are going to do? Will the work be seriously taken up at least next year ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly, Sir, if the House will allow the further demand for grant ? "

Expenditure on the Tungabhadra project.

* 1632 Q.—Mr. C. OBI REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with respect to the Tungabhadra project—

(a) what was the amount of money that was allotted and spent for the investigation of the project in the year 1927–28 ;

(b) what was the amount allotted and spent for the same in the year 1928–29 ; and

(c) whether any allotment has been made for the same in the budget for 1929–30 and if so, how much ?

A.—(a) A sum of Rs. 25,000 was allotted, but only Rs. 2,003 was spent.

(b) Rs. 15,000 was originally allotted, but the appropriation has since been raised to Rs. 76,950. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 44,677 has been incurred to the end of December 1928 and the whole amount will it is expected be spent by 31st March next.

(c) A sum of Rs. [illegible],52,600 has been provided in the budget estimate for 1929–30 subject to the vote of the Legislative Council.

Action taken on the memorial of the mirasidars of Kulittalai and Trichinopoly taluks.

* 1633 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to question No. 461 answered on 10th October 1928, regarding the memorial submitted to His Excellency the Governor by the ryots and mirasidars of kadarambam parts of the Kulittalai and Trichinopoly taluks, will the hon the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action has been taken by Government on the above memorial ?

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A.—G.O. No. 54 I., dated 9th January 1929, [a] is laid on the table. Items (2), (3) and (4) referred to in the Government Order will be investigated by a special subdivision sanctioned for the purpose.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know when this committee will commence its operations?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I believe it is working now."

Repairs to tanks in the East Godavari Agency damaged by heavy rains.

*1634 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of tanks that were damaged in East Godavari during the current financial year on account of heavy rains;

(*b*) the probable cost of such damages; and

(*c*) whether any and, if so, what provision for repairs has been made in the budget for 1929–30?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Part II of the papers on "Floods—Vizagapatam and East Godavari—October 1928" which have already been placed on the Council Table. The cost of repairing the damages caused to the Public Works Department works has not been reported. The Superintending Engineer has, however, reported that steps have been taken to carry out all urgent works wherever necessary.

(*c*) There is no separate provision in the budget for meeting the cost of flood damages. It is included in the lump allotment for "Maintenance and repairs"

Re-examination of the Gundalakama scheme.

*1635 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the re-examination of the Gundalakama scheme by the Chief Engineer referred to in the answer to question No. 662, answered on 26th November 1928, has been completed; and

(*b*) if not, at what stage the same is at present?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The estimate for the scheme is under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) who expects to submit it to Government about the middle of March 1929.

Alleged grievances of owners of lands below the Vellalore tank in Coimbatore taluk.

*1636 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the owners of lands below the Vellalore tank in Coimbatore taluk complained that the owners of lands above the tank were taking practically the whole water coming in the channel and that therefore they had to suffer much loss;

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 458–459 infra.

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(b) whether the authorities of the Revenue and Public Works (Irrigation) Departments enquired into the matter and found that the complaints were based on facts;

(c) whether the authorities recommended that all the sluices in the channel above the tank should have screw doors and wanted the owners of the lands below the tank to contribute the whole cost;

(d) whether the cost so required has been fully paid up and, if so, when and how much;

(e) whether the doors have not yet been put up and, if so, why; and

(f) when the Government intend to put up the doors and what compensation the Government propose to pay to the land-owners for the delay and for the money remaining with the Government all the time?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government understand that the local officers received such a complaint and enquired into the matter, but the Government have no information as to the actual facts.

(c) Yes.

(d) A sum of Rs. 760 is reported to have been paid by the ryots in March 1927.

(e) On account of a change in the personnel of the section and the Subdivisional officers just at the time of the closure of the channel, it is reported that the work could not be put in hand at once.

(f) The Executive Engineer reports that the work has since been put in hand. As regards the latter part of this clause Government do not admit any liability. So far as Government is aware no claim has been made on this ground.

Landlord and Tenant

Dismissal of suits under the Estates Land Act by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chatrapur.

* 1637 Q.—Mr. D. Narayana Raju: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of suits and petitions under the Estates Land Act of 1908 decreed ex parte or dismissed for default by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chatrapur, Ganjam district, within the six months ending with November 1928;

(b) whether there were any complaints against the said officer that he is abusing parties especially the zamindari ryots;

(c) whether there was any resolution of the Berhampur Bar bearing on the said officer's discourtesy to its members; and

(d) the action taken on these representations?

A.—(a) Two hundred and eighty-two suits were decreed ex parte. Eleven suits and 13 petitions were dismissed for default of appearance of the plaintiff and the petitioner.

(b) A petition was received by the Board of Revenue containing such allegations but no action was taken as the petition was unsigned.

(c) & (d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (d) of question No. 1466.

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Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the dismissal of petitions is somewhat unusual in this court or is it a normal practice ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I could not say. I presume that it is the usual course to decree ex parte when the parties are not present when their cases are called."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the dismissal of so many suits has taken place only after the advent of the present Revenue Divisional Officer, and what was the number dismissed by the previous Divisional Officer ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" That will be a matter for examination and I must ask for notice."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to the answers (c) and (d), considering that the relations between the present officer and the bar are strained—I am referring to the answer to question No. 1466—may I know whether the Government would be pleased to consider the desirability of transferring this particular gentleman from that place ? " 11-15 a.m.

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am afraid that Government cannot undertake to transfer any officer on allegations reported to have been baseless."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know whether the Government have taken any pains to ascertain whether the allegations made by the members of the bar—I am referring to the answer given to question No. 1466—are true or not ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Yes, Sir ; I recollect that the answer stated that report had been obtained from the Collector."

Public Holidays

Holiday to Muhammadans for 'Arfa.'

*1638 Q.—Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Government Order was issued removing from the list of sectional holidays for Muhammadans, the 9th day of the month of Zulhajj which is the day preceding the Bakrid festival, usually known as 'Arfa';

(b) whether the Government are aware that 'Arfa' is a very important holiday in which all Muhammadans have to fast and that unlike Gyarween Shareef which is also an important holiday, it is observed by all sections of Muslims ;

(c) whether the Muslim public consulted by Government have agreed to the substitution of Gyarween Shareef on the 11th day of Rabi-us Sani for the said sectional holiday for Bakrid ;

(d) if so, who the Muhammadans are who have been consulted ; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to include 'Arfa' also among the sectional holidays for Muhammadans in view of its great importance ?

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A.—(a) No. If the hon. Member refers to G.O. No. 87, Public, dated 26th January 1929, the effect of that Government Order was to substitute a sectional holiday on account of 'Gyarween Shareef' for that previously allowed on account of the day following (not preceding) the general holiday for 'Bakrid.'

(b) The Government's information is that there is no general fasting at 'Arfa', on account of which a holiday has never been granted.

(c) & (d) On the reports of the Collectors who ascertained Muslim opinion in their respective districts, the Government decided that the substitution referred to in the answer to clause (a) would best meet the needs of the case.

(e) The Government do not consider this to be necessary.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"It is stated in the answer that one holiday has been substituted for another. May I know the reasons which prompted them to make this substitution? It is stated that the Government consulted the Collectors of various districts. May I ask whether they consulted the Muslim Members of this Council who moved in the matter?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"There are two questions: one is why the Government had done this; it was because the question was moved in this House. My recollection is that the Government undertook to consider the question. As this affects the transaction of public business, the Collectors of the districts were consulted. As to the second question the opinion of the Muslim Members of this Council was that there should be a holiday and so it was provided for."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know if it was the opinion of the Muslim Members of this House that there should be substitution of one holiday for another?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The Government do not propose to allow an additional holiday, if that is what the hon. Member means."

[For further list of starred questions please see page 379 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Irrigation

Alleged insufficiency of water-supply to the ryots of Cuddapah taluk.

1639 Q.—Mr K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ryots of the villages of Gurrampad and Nazarbakpalli of Cuddapah taluk, Cuddapah district, have been complaining for some years past, to the Collectors of Cuddapah and the Government, that they have not been receiving sufficient supply of water to their wet lands and irrigable dry lands, irrigated by a channel of the K.C. Canal and that consequently the crops under them have failed;

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(b) the extent of acreage both wet and irrigable dry reported to have resulted in failure of crops for the last ten years owing to this insufficient supply of water;

(c) whether it is a fact that this insufficiency of supply of water is due to the above lands being situated at the tail end of a channel which is also to serve a number of other villages; and

(d) whether there have been any proposals to give the above villages a separate channel?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information on the points mentioned. A report has been called for.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Transfer of the buffalo-breeding station to Guntur.

* 1640 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when the buffalo-breeding station was started and where;

(b) when it was transferred to Guntur; and

(c) what were the reasons for the transfer?

A.—(a) In 1919–20 at Samalkota.

(b) In June 1923.

(c) Buffalo calves of the country type were purchased for the Samalkota station after testing the milking capacity of their dams and these animals were reared. But the animals were small in size and did not find favour in the locality as breeding stock. This lack of size was attributed to their stunted growth at the time of purchase due to the common practice of neglecting to feed bull calves. It was accordingly decided to re-start the work on better lines by purchasing milch buffalos and rearing our own calves along proper methods of feeding and at the same time by introducing Delhi blood. For this purpose, a better place was needed and the Lam Reserve in Guntur was selected as the best place.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the Government are satisfied that the result was poor?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"That is what we think."

Objects of the buffalo-breeding station.

*1641 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the object with which the buffalo-breeding station was started;

(b) the number of years it has been in existence;

(c) how many buffalo bulls have been sent out for breeding purposes; and

(d) how many have been sent or sold to ryots in the Ceded districts and in the Bellary district?

A.—(*a*) The objects were—

(i) to produce a buffalo which will give a bigger milk yield ;

(ii) to produce a working buffalo bull of slightly larger size than the present country buffalo ; and

(iii) to see, if by judicious feeding, care and attention from birth, it is possible to bring these animals to maturity more quickly, to increase their milk yield, and induce them to breed regularly. If success is met with along these lines, breeding bulls can be produced both for sale in the district and for placing at stud at various agricultural stations.

(*b*) Over five years.

(*c*) Nine bulls.

(*d*) None, as there was no demand.

Fisheries

Lectures delivered by Captain Cribb at Calicut.

* 1642 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Captain Cribb, the officer in charge of the trawler, came all the way to Calicut from Bombay to deliver a course of lectures to the students of the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, in October or November 1928 ;

(*b*) what is the amount of travelling allowance drawn by this officer on this occasion ;

(*c*) whether the Government are aware that the students of the Fisheries Training Institute are not sufficiently educated to follow the lectures of Captain Cribb in English ; and

(*d*) whether the lectures delivered by Captain Cribb had to be translated into Malayalam for the benefit of the students ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Captain Cribb did not come to Calicut specially to deliver lectures. That officer's presence in Calicut in connexion with other work was taken advantage of and with the permission of the Director, he delivered some lectures on the subject of navigation.

(*c*) The students of the Fisheries Training Institute know English as their minimum educational qualification is a pass in the third form or VIII standard.

(*d*) No.

Industries

Working of the Madras Ink Factory.

* 1643 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total capital spent on the Ink Factory, Madras ;

(*b*) the number of tenders received ;

(*c*) the highest offer made and by whom ;

(*d*) whether the offer has been accepted ;

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(e) whether the Government intend to spread the knowledge of the preparation of inks as a result of the experience gained at the Ink Factory, Madras;

(f) whether any are given practical instruction at this factory; and

(g) if so, how many and what they are doing?

A.—(a) The total capital invested on the factory was Rs. 33,187-6-8 on 31st March 1928.

(b) No tenders were received in response to the press communiqué announcing the sale of the factory.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

(e) A note on 'Ink manufacture' prepared by the Superintendent of the Factory has been published as a departmental bulletin for the information of the public.

(f) & (g) With a view to training young men in the manufacture of inks the Government sanctioned a scheme in 1926 for training apprentices in the factory and called for applications, but in spite of the short period of training prescribed and the low fee charged, only one apprentice has so far joined the Institute: he is now undergoing training and will very shortly complete his course. The training consists of a course of lectures and practical work in the laboratory.

Mr A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"Will the Government tell us what they propose to do finally?"

The hon. Mr. M R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"They propose to dispose of them for the best price obtainable."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"Has the date been fixed?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"The date of public auction has not been fixed."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"May I ask if the Government have advertised the fact in the local papers?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"Yes, Sir, the Director of Industries will take the necessary action"

Ink manufacture in Madras.

1644 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the industrial laboratory, now at Madras, has investigated into any other manufacture except fluid inks, ink powders and ink tablets and printers' ink since it was started in 1919;

(b) if so, what they are;

(c) whether the institute publishes any annual report; and

(d) what the annual cost of the laboratory is?

A.—(a) Yes, but the investigations did not reach the stage of commercial production.

(b) vinegar, adhesives and pottery.

(c) no; but its work is described in the administration report of the Industries Department.

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(*d*) The hon. Member is referred to the section of the annual administration report of the department dealing with the Institute and to the audit reports of the Ink factory.

Application for State aid to the Magnesite Co., Salem.

* 1645 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the application made for State aid by Messrs. Abbas Hussain and J. Khader Baksha of the Abbas Magnesite Co., Salem, referred to in question No 814, answered on 29th November 1928, has been disposed of by the Government and how?

A.—The application has not yet been disposed of.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"May I enquire why there has been so much delay in disposing of this question?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"There has been some correspondence with the Government of India in regard to the deputation of an expert."

Public Health

Absence of a well-equipped hospital at Pollachi.

* 1646 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether complaints have been made to Government that the people of Pollachi are much inconvenienced by the absence of a well-equipped hospital at Pollachi;

(*b*) whether there is any lady medical officer at the hospital at Pollachi for attending upon and treating Gosha women;

(*c*) if not, whether the Government propose to rectify the defect; and

(*d*) whether there is at present any, and if so, what proposal before the Government to provide additional and adequate medical facilities for the people of Pollachi?

A.—(*a*) No such complaints have been received.

(*b*) No; but there is a separate municipal dispensary intended exclusively for women and children, in charge of a lady sub-assistant surgeon.

(*c*) There is no proposal to appoint a lady doctor in the Government hospital at Pollachi.

(*d*) A proposal to appoint a second medical officer (sub-assistant surgeon) in the hospital is under consideration.

Treatment of patients suffering from venereal diseases.

* 1647 Q—Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what action has been taken to provide proper facilities for the treatment of women patients suffering from venereal diseases in the Madras General Hospital; and

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(b) whether Government propose to detail for duty under the expert on venereal diseases two or three lady medical graduates for examining women out-patients or in-patients in the General Hospital?

A.—(a) The re-modelling scheme of the General Hospital now in progress includes provision for a new venereal deceases block with 20 beds in the female wards.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar :—"May I ask whether the hon. Minister will take steps to give effect to the suggestion implied in my question?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"May I ask which suggestion the hon. Member is referring to?"

Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar :—"The suggestion contained in clause (b) of my question, Sir."

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"Yes; I will consider it."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—"May I know whether there is any provision at present for treating venereal cases in the General Hospital now?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"In every hospital where venereal patients go, they are treated."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—"May I know whether, after the closure of the Locke Hospital in Broadway, a certain section was set apart in the General Hospital for the treatment of venereal cases, whether those beds still remain there, or whether they have been closed down? Who is in charge of those beds now? I should like also . . ."

(The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar rose to reply.)

The hon. the President :—"The hon. Member has not finished putting his questions."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—"I should like to ask the hon. Minister whether there is a general complaint that women patients who come for treatment there are ill-treated and whether there is indecent exposure in the presence of students, etc. I should like to know what steps the hon. Minister proposes to take to put down this habit, to see that the treatment of patients is decent and to make the institution more popular."

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"If all the information which the hon. Member has conveyed is correct, the matter requires to be looked into and I shall do so."

Education

Opening of a separate Middle School for Muhammadan boys at Bezwada.

* 1648 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Bezwada Municipal Council has been urging on the Government to establish a separate middle school for Muhammadan boys at Bezwada and

(b) whether the Government intend to establish such a school in the next school year?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Director of Public Instruction has recommended the proposal ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The matter is being considered by the Director of Public Instruction."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I ask when his report is expected ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot say, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know when the application was made ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Notice, Sir."

Local Boards

Communal representation in the Trichinopoly District Board.

* 1649 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the relative nominated strength of Muhammadans, Indian Christians and depressed classes in the District Board of Trichinopoly ;

(b) how many Indian Christians have been nominated to the District Board, Trichinopoly, since 1924 ; and

(c) how many Muhammadans, Indian Christians and depressed classes have been elected to the District Board, Trichinopoly, during the period 1921—1928 ?

A.—(a) One in each of the communities of Muhammadans, Indian Christians and depressed classes out of the sanctioned strength of 52 (10 nominated and 42 elected).

(b) Two.

(c) Muhammadans ... 7
Indian Christians ... 3
Depressed classes ... Nil.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" May I ask whether the one Indian Christian lady, who was nominated, was nominated to represent ladies or Indian Christians ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot distinguish an Indian Christian as a lady or as a gentleman. "

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" No, Sir. The practice is for one lady to be nominated for each local body, especially the District Board. Therefore I wish to know whether she was nominated to represent ladies or Indian Christians as a community."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" To take care of the interests of both."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister thinks that appointing one Indian Christian to represent both these classes of people is satisfactory, considering the fact that there are 10 nominated and 42 elected members on the Board ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The hon. Member will see that there are already three elected Indian Christians on the Trichinopoly District Board."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"The answer to clause (c) is that three Indian Christians were elected to the District Board during the period of seven years, i.e., from 1921 to 1928, not that they are there now . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is arguing."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"I am referring to answer (c)."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I ask if there are three Indian Christians at present?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"There is only one Indian Christian on the Board now . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is not a Member of the Government and cannot give information."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know for whom these ten nominated seats are intended?"

The hon. Dr P. SUBBARAYAN :—"For Christians, Muhammadans and other minority communities."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know who are the other minority communities?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"That is a matter of opinion."

Representation of Muslims in the Hosur Taluk Board.

*1650 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government was at any time approached by representatives of the public to fix the number of members to be elected or nominated from each taluk included in the Hosur Taluk Board ;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to ensure adequate representation of Muslims to the Hosur Taluk Board and if so, what steps and when ; and

(c) whether any Muslim has hitherto been elected to the Taluk Board of Hosur by any constituency and if so, when and how many?

A.—(a) No such representations are traceable.

(b) Under section 9 (4) (b) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 ; the nomination of the members of Taluk Boards vests in Presidents of District Boards and the Government have no jurisdiction in the matter.

(c) Two ; and the Government have no information as to when they were elected and by what constituency.

Public libraries maintained by local bodies.

*1651 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and if so, which of the local bodies maintain any public libraries ;

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(b) what amount is spent by each of them;
(c) whether any local bodies give any grants to libraries;
(d) if so, which of them; and
(e) what the amount is?

A.—(a) & (b) Information has been called for.
(c), (d) & (e) Local bodies make contribution to libraries under other management with the sanction of Government. Such contributions are sanctioned only from year to year on the application of local bodies.

Municipal Councils

Nomination to the Tenali Municipality.

* 1652 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) for how long a nominated seat in the Municipal Council, Tenali, has been vacant;

(b) the reasons for not filling it up till now;

(c) whether Christians and Adi-Andhras have made any, and if so, what representations for having the nomination given to one of their community; and

(d) when the Government intend publishing the nomination and whether they will nominate an Adi-Andhra?

A.—(a) & (d) 26th October 1928 to 19th February 1929. The appointment of the Rev. V. McCauley, D.D., was notified on 19th February 1929.

(b) There was no delay in the matter other than that inseparable from the formalities to be observed in making the above appointment.

(c) One Indian Christian (depressed classes) and another depressed class candidate applied for the appointment.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know why no Adi-Andhra was nominated to the vacant seat?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is an Adi-Andhra."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Amending Bill to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 1653 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a draft Bill to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Act has been prepared by the Government;

(b) the reasons for the delay in introducing the Bill to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Act; and

(c) when the Government propose to introduce the Bill?

A.—(a) & (b) No Bill has been prepared by the Government but a draft Bill submitted by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board is under scrutiny.

(c) It is not possible to announce a definite date; but the Bill will be introduced as early as practicable.

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Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar :—" May I know from the hon. Minister when this Bill was made ready by the Religious Endowments Board and for how long it has been under the scrutiny of the Government ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" It is now, as I said yesterday, in the hands of the Law (Drafting) Department."

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar :—" That is no answer to my question."

Arms and Explosives

Issue of licences to shooting clubs.

* 1654 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of shooting clubs to which licences have been granted under rule 32 of the Indian Arms Rules ; and

(b) what the conditions of these licences are ?

A.—(a) Four.

(b) The conditions are printed in the form of licence of which a copy is appended [a].

Depressed Classes

Aid to Depressed Classes for improving the lands assigned to them.

* 1655 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that only a small portion of the land assigned to Adi-Dravidas in South Kanara has been brought under cultivation ; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to help the Adi-Dravidas in improving the land assigned to them ?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 64 of the Administration Report of the Labour Department for 1927–28. The question whether the Adi-Dravidas in the South Kanara district should be given lands free of assessment for the first few years is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" May I know whether the Government are contemplating any other steps to help these people in improving the lands assigned to them ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Emigration.

Recruitment of labourers from this province.

* 1656 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of persons recruited as labourers from this province ;

[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 459–460 infra.

(b) the province, the colony, state or country where they are living; and

(c) whether any enquiry is made by this Government with regard to the condition of their wages and life?

A.—(a) & (b) As the hon. Member is aware "Emigration" and "Inter-provincial migration" are central subjects.

Under the Indian Emigration Act, VII of 1922, emigration is now lawful only to Ceylon and Malaya. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Emigration and Immigration Report, 1927, which has been placed on the Editors' table in G.O. No. 1261 L., dated 8th May 1928, from which it will be seen that the total number of emigrants to these countries during the year 1927 was 220,700. Migration to other provinces and states within India except to Assam is not controlled by any law. Recruitment to the labour districts in Assam is made in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, VI of 1901. The total number of persons recruited for the labour districts in Assam for the year ended 30th June 1928 was 8,211.

(c) No. The condition of life and wages, etc., are explained to the labourers before they are recruited.

Labour

Employment of students trained in the Perambur Industrial Institute.

*1657 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 240 answered on 8th September 1928—

(a) the number of boys that left the Perambur Industrial school;

(b) how many of them are now employed;

(c) whether the Commissioner of Labour has submitted the proposals referred to in answer to the above question; and

(d) what these proposals are?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Annual Reports on the working of the Perambur Industrial School which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) Of the 18 boys who were employed in firms in Madras and referred to in answer to question No. 240 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council of 8th September 1928 four have since absconded. The Government have no further information on the point.

(c) & (d) Yes; on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Labour the Government have sanctioned the abolition of the Industrial school as the results of its working were not satisfactory and have approved of the conversion of the premises into a hostel for industrial students or apprentices belonging to the depressed classes.

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Police

Alleged Police vigilence over the work of Mr. G. V. Ponniah Sastri.

* 1658 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. G. V. Ponniah Sastri, Member of the All-India Congress Committee and resident of Iticompadu, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district, was being watched and followed by a Criminal Investigation Department officer in January 1929 in the course of his village reconstruction work in Bapatla taluk from place to place; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Alleged Police espionage against political leaders.

* 1659 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered vigorous police espionage against all political leaders and workers since the Calcutta Congress;

(b) if so, why they have so ordered; and

(c) what is the additional cost to the Government in the Police Department on account of this Police espionage being vigorously carried on?

A.—(a) No.
(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that a large amount of police espionage is being carried on?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"If it is going on, who is responsible for it?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is hypothetical question."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU:—"May I know whether any Police officer can give order in this matter without specific orders from the Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I should like to have notice of the question."

Assignment of lands

Grant of land to ex-army men.

* 1660 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether all ex-army men, both combatants and non-combatants, who applied for lands have been given lands;

(b) whether any such applications are still pending disposal; and

(c) whether these men will still be given preference?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) In regard to both combatants and non-combatants no returns were compiled before 1924. After that year there have been returns regarding the applications from combatants alone. These show that 7,185 applications have been met by grant of land. As an application by an eligible person is not refused except on the ground that the land applied for cannot be granted, it is impossible to say how far actual applicants have ultimately failed to get land. The number of applications pending disposal on 31st December 1928 is reported to have been eleven.

(*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 951 at the meeting of the Council held on 29th November 1928.

Inams

Resumption of Doratanam inam lands in Parlakimedi taluk.

*1661 *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the nature and extent of the Doratanam inam lands within the Parlakimedi Revenue taluk of Ganjam district;

(*b*) whether these inams are proposed to be resumed, and if so, the reason why;

(*c*) the total approximate amount of assessment proposed to be fixed on these lands on resumption;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that there are proposals to give (on resumption) these lands on patta to the Raja of Parlakimedi over the claims of the existing inamdars; and if so, why; and

(*e*) whether the Collector of Ganjam and the Revenue Board, in accordance with the Board's Standing Order ever proposed to grant (on resumption) these inams on patta to the present inamdars?

A.—(*a*) As the lands have not yet been surveyed their extent is not accurately known. It has been roughly estimated at about 12,000 acres. The inams in old days constituted the remuneration for "Police" service, viz., the guarding of the ghats leading to the Maliahs to prevent raids by the Sowrahs.

(*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1566 asked by Mr. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. The services for which the inams constituted the remuneration are neither rendered nor required; nor are they likely to be required in future.

(*c*) The lands have still to be surveyed and settled.

(*d*) It is not proposed to issue pattas for the lands in the name of the Raja of Parlakimedi. The Government do not admit the claims of the ex-inamdars except in so far as they themselves hold occupancy rights in any part of the lands.

(*e*) The answer is in the negative.

Resumption of Doratanam inam lands.

*1662 *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the year in which the proposals to resume the Doratanam inams were first made;

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(b) why and from whom these proposals originated;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Inam Commissioner proposed to enfranchise these lands in favour of the existing holders, and that his proposals were not given effect to owing to the view held by the then Agent to the Governor that the retention of services will be useful; and

(d) whether they will be pleased to lay all the correspondence on the table?

A.—(a) 1926.

(b) From the Board of Revenue. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to his question No. 1661 for the grounds of the proposal.

(c) & (d) The relevant orders passed by the Government from time to time on this subject have been placed on the table of the house in connexion with question No. 1566 asked by Mr. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.

Land Revenue

Recruitment of Revenue Inspectors for South Kanara.

*1663 Q.—Mr. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Revenue Inspectors directly recruited for South Kanara since the system of direct recruitment of Revenue Inspectors was instituted; and

(b) how many of them were Christians, Muhammadans, depressed classes, and other Hindus?

A.—(a) Fifteen.

(b) Three Christians, one Muhammadan and eleven Hindus. It is not known if any of the Hindus belonged to the depressed classes.

Provision of chavadies for villages with a population of five hundred and over.

*1664 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to East and West Godavari and Kistna—

(a) the total number of villages with a population of five hundred and more in each district;

(b) how many of them have got village chavadies; and

(c) how many of these chavadies are in good repair?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the Village Statistics relating to the Godavari and Kistna districts copies of which are to be found in the Secretariat Library.

(b) & (c) The Government have not the information required. They understand, however, that in 1923 there were altogether 165 village chavadies in the East Godavari district and 91 in the old Kistna district.

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Reforms

Appointment of special officer to collect information for the Simon Commission.

*1665 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a special officer for reforms was appointed to collect information necessary for the Simon Commission;

(b) the name of the special officer and the period or periods for which he worked as such;

(c) the nature of the information gathered;

(d) whether all, or any of his collections are printed; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table copies of those collections for the information of the members of this Council?

A.—(a) Two Special Officers were appointed for the purpose.

(b) Mr. G. T. Boag, I.C.S., and Mr. S. V. Ramamurti, I.C.S. Mr. Boag worked for six months and Mr. Ramamurti for five months and one day.

(c) The information gathered relates to facts and figures necessary to enable the provincial and central Governments as well as the Commission to form a clear picture of the operation of the Government of India Act and of the system of administration set up under it during the period under review, and to appreciate the conditions under which the reformed constitution has worked.

(d) All of them are printed.

(e) The memoranda containing the collections will not be laid on the table by this Government for the reason that they were addressed to the Commission. The Government are prepared to ascertain from the Commission whether they have any objection to the publication of these Memoranda and if they have not, the Government is prepared to supply a complete set to any hon. Member of this House that applied for it.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to answer (b), I find that the period of service of Mr. Ramamurti was less than that of Mr. Boag by nearly a month. I want to know whether it is due to the fact that Mr. Ramamurti was recruited late or whether his services were terminated earlier than those of Mr. Boag."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I must ask notice of the question. I do not remember."

Secretariat

Appointment of Revenue Assistant Secretary.

*1666 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Revenue Assistant Secretary is vacating his seat shortly; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to consider the claims of the communities which have not secured representation in the cadre of Assistant Secretary to Government, especially, the Muslims?

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A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Please see the answer to (*a*). I may inform the hon. Member however that the Government have decided that the proposed rule of communal rotation should not apply to the post of Assistant Secretary in the Government Secretariats.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I put a supplementary question to one of the questions previously answered ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Under what Standing Order ? "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" According to the conventional practice that exists in this House."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not aware of any such practice."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" If a Member is absent when his question is called, he is allowed the privilege of putting supplementary questions after all the questions on the order paper are disposed of."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is evidently not aware of the changes that have been introduced by me in the matter of putting questions. The rules were changed more than a year ago. I changed the rule with a view to discourage the absence of hon. Members when they have got questions, entered in the list, against their names. The hon. Member did not even intimate to me the reasons for his unavoidable absence from the Council at 11 o'clock."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I shall state now, Sir."

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now resume the general discussion on the budget."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Mr. President, we are told that the opening balance for the budget year is Rs. 400·59 lakhs, that the revenue is Rs. 1,807·09 lakhs, and that the expenditure is Rs. 1,843·23 lakhs. Thus it would appear that the normal expenditure for the year is only Rs. 1,726·10 lakhs and that new proposals are being introduced in the budget to the extent of Rs. 117·13 lakhs. There is nothing to be said with regard to new proposals which were either recommended by this House or approved of by a resolution of the House. Some of the new proposals with regard to Public Health, Veterinary and Education are very desirable ones except where provisions are made for building purposes.

" I want to draw the attention of the House to the revenue and expenditure of previous years. In the year, 1889-90 we had a revenue of Rs. 294 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 279 lakhs ; in the year 1899-1900—Rs. 317 lakhs revenue and 335 lakhs of rupees expenditure. In the year 1909-10 we had a revenue of Rs. 598 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 585 lakhs. In 1919-20, ten years after, we had a revenue of Rs. 954 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 959 lakhs.

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11-36 a.m. "Now, in the current year, as I have already submitted, the revenue is 1,807 lakhs and the expenditure is 1,847 lakhs. It will be seen from this that the expenditure has been growing as may be seen from these figures year by year. In 1920-21 it was only 1,174 lakhs; 1,309 lakhs in 1921-22; 1,296 lakhs in 1922-23; 1,318 lakhs in 1923-24; 1,352 lakhs in 1924-25; 1,416 lakhs in 1925-26; 1,582 lakhs in 1926-27; 1,558 lakhs in 1927-28; 1,747 lakhs in 1928-29 and 1,827 lakhs in 1929-30. These figures would show that during the last six years we had an increase in the expenditure to the extent of about 653 lakhs. That is nearly an increase of one crore during the past six years. The expenditure was steady during the years 1921-22, 1922-23 and 1923-24 and thereafter it went up by leaps and bounds. With regard to the expenditure we may compare the figures of other provinces and be profited by what is happening there. In Bengal with a population of 46 millions they have got only a revenue of 10 crores and an expenditure of 9 and odd crores: I am referring to the figures of 1927-28. With regard to the United Provinces with a population of 25 millions, which is three millions more than the population of this Presidency they have got only a revenue of nearly 13 crores; Bihar and Orissa with a population of 33 millions, the revenue is 567·42 lakhs and an expenditure of 600·46 lakhs. The above figures would show that we are the heaviest taxed people. Bengal as you know which has got the most fertile and rich lands with vast sources of irrigation also, with a population of four millions more than the population of our Presidency, they are collecting only 10½ crores and spending about 9 and odd crores, while our expenditure is 18½ crores.

"Then, with regard to Capital debt account, it is stated by the hon. the Finance Member that he wanted 185·28 lakhs, of which I would only refer to two or three items. For other irrigation and connected works, only 2 or 3 lakhs is provided; for industrial undertakings only 2 or 3 lakhs is provided and State-aid and miscellaneous 14·19 lakhs. With regard to irrigation works, it is a surprise to me that only 2 lakhs are going to be provided this year, when there is an amount of nearly 4 crores in the purse of the hon. the Finance Member. This is very much neglected. From year to year complaints are made in regard to this matter. How do we stand with regard to this question of irrigation. Capital outlay in 1926-27 was Rs. 8,32,59,678 and the net revenue from that is 88 lakhs, the return being 10·64 per cent and that is the return that we get from this outlay. Yet, it is not attempted to invest money under this head. If you look at the value of crops raised under these irrigation works, you see they give us crops worth nearly 27 crores, that means we are getting a return of 450 per cent. With all that the hon. the Finance Member has not provided more than 2 lakhs under the borrowed funds for this very useful purpose.

"Regarding liabilities, a word may be said. Our liabilities in 1921 were 985 lakhs and by next month we shall have liabilities to the extent of 1,056 lakhs. Altogether we shall have 241 lakhs more of liabilities. The amount repaid during these years is about 492 lakhs, and the remaining is about 1,549 lakhs, out of which the amount lent to others goes to the extent of 5 crores. The remaining liability which is entirely due from Government comes to about 10 crores. The hon. the Finance Member is very very anxious to pay up this amount, at least a part of it and not to utilize that sum for purposes which would fetch a large revenue and a larger profit to people, for

instance irrigation works or commercial undertakings. They are afraid of introducing any industries to this country and they always say that the subject is under the consideration of Government, and that they would look to that later on and so many other things are said, but nothing is attempted. This is due more to the fear that they would come in conflict with competition with foreign concerns and because they want to please the foreigners more than the persons concerned. As already observed by one hon. Member, there is no development in any other department except the Police department. The expenditure on Police in the year 1927-28 was 121 lakhs and now the budget figure is 2 crores. It is running up like anything. Perhaps the Government want to have a little army here so that they may hold the people in better subjugation and deal with them as they like. That is all they are attempting with regard to police matter.

" With regard to industries they are very indifferent. Sums are provided for industries, but they are never spent. They always lapse. Especially in regard to State-Aid to Industries Act, they are feeling very nervous. This budget may be considered the best budget or this may be considered the worst budget, but we are not very much concerned with this. What we are concerned is whether any provision is made in this budget for the proposals made by this side of the House from time to time. That is the test that should be applied before paying the chorus of praise to the Finance Member. It may be that he is the ablest Finance Member that he has produced the best budget possible in the world, it is none of our concern. What we have to look to is whether any of the things asked for by this House has been provided for in the budget. The first thing that we have been asked for is prohibition. Member after member during the discussion of the last budget and the previous budget have been saying that prohibition should be provided for first. That is altogether neglected and some white-washing business is done, which will be discussed later on.

" With regard to court-fees it is admitted by all the members of this House that this tax was levied under a distinct promise that it will not be kept one day longer than it was actually required for financial purposes. Now when there are large amounts to be utilized for so many other purposes this matter is not looked into at all. The other matter is with regard to industries which is always neglected and they do not want to do anything at all. Unfortunately we have got a very weak Minister who would not assert himself and do something for the subject which is entrusted to his care. My submission under these circumstances is that many of the provisions should be voted against.

" The hon. the Finance Member was pleased to pay a tribute to the zealous work carried out by the members of the Finance Committee, but he has not in any way appreciated the views taken by the majority of the members of the Committee. He has simply introduced all these items or most of those items which were rejected by the committee. If Government do not want to take into consideration even the majority view of the committee it is better that the committee is abolished than stand there for no purpose whatsoever. It is not possible to consider in detail all the matters that may be submitted before this House fully, but in the Finance Committee there will be more scope to look into the matters and other explanations that may be given by the Government. With all that, Government have not paid any

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heed to the considered opinion of the majority of the members of the committee. Their opinion is simply brushed aside and every thing rejected by the committee is introduced in the budget and we are asked to vote. I hope hon. Members will remember this and vote against all such provisions at the time when they come up for voting."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Mr. President, Sir, after listening to about sixty and odd members, almost every one of whom praising the budget and the author of it, I think the hon. the Finance Member must listen to some adverse criticism also for the sake of variety. Sir, the budget has been variously described as a good budget, a fair budget and a carrying on budget. Sir, what I find is that it is an artificial budget. The revenue of 1,807 lakhs is made to square with the expenditure of 1,827 lakhs. That attempt proved impossible and expenditure is now greater than the income. Sir, the plight of the Finance Member can well be compared to that of a Chinese cook who when he found that the provisions in the kitchen were not sufficient went to refuse bins for more provisions and made a free dish of tails and entails. It is nothing less than the task of the good old tailor of Piccadilly who when he found that he was not able to make a coat out of the cloth supplied to him indented for old coats and made a patch-work of the whole thing. That is exactly the thing that the Finance Member has done. When he found that the revenue was not sufficient, he turned to the lapsed grants left by negligent Ministers. He made an indent on them and then freely utilized them for discharging the debts and to meet the growing expenditure of this year.
11-45 a.m. It looks as though the whole thing is moving in a vicious circle. The Ministers make demands and at the end of the year, leave a large amount of lapsed grant and the hon. the Finance Member makes a free use of these lapsed grants, the result of criminal neglect of his colleagues on the Treasury Bench. How long is this state of affairs to continue? Is this a sound financial policy? Are the present nation-building departments functioning properly?

" Coming to the City of Madras I have to make a series of allegations against the Ministers. First comes the rise in the price of firewood, rice, straw and other articles of daily use which used till now to come to this city at a very cheap cost through the Buckingham Canal. Now, the canal has been closed for traffic and the provisions are held up in up-country places with the result that famine prices prevail in the city to-day. Firewood which was selling at 6 or 7 annas for every four stones is now sold at Rs. 1-1-0 and it is apprehended that it will rise to Rs. 1-8-0 in a day or two. The price of charcoal, which was 12 annas a bag, is now Rs 2-8-0 a bag. The selling price of a medium bag of rice at present is Rs. 10-12-0, whereas it was sold at Rs. 8-4-0 before. Sir, this may not affect rich people. What about the poor classes who have to depend upon their daily wages to keep body and soul together? How are they to eke out their livelihood if such obstructions are thrown in their way? All this is the result of the Government attempting to repair a cheap water way without any consideration for the inconvenience and hardship to the people of Madras.

"Then again, Sir, there is the vexed question of water-supply. This has been discussed very often in this House; an adjournment motion was moved and Government conceded that they will do everything in their power to improve water-supply. We asked for 22 lakhs for acquiring the irrigation rights of the Red Hills ayacut and 5 lakhs for constructing more filter beds.

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Government have not made any provision for this. The city water-supply is in a precarious condition. Want of more filter beds made the Corporation mix filtered with unfiltered water for supply to the city and as a result we had a virulent epidemic of cholera in the city spreading even to the General Hospital claiming several victims. It is high time the Government helped the Corporation to get over this perennial difficulty.

"Then, Sir, the entertainment tax has given rise to a considerable amount of ill-feeling among the people, particularly the sporting classes. I do not see why they should go one step further and levy this much-resented entertainment tax from visitors at cricket matches, tennis tournaments, religious festivals and kalakshepams and Harikathas and other amateur sangeetha sabhas. In my opinion the entertainment tax on cinema alone will be justifiable.

"Coming to the question of timber tax I should hold the hon. the Chief Minister personally responsible for the loss of ninety thousand rupees to the Corporation of Madras. He says he will bring a Bill, but I fear it will be two years before he brings that measure and by that time the Corporation will lose about two or three lakhs.

"The way in which the hon. the Chief Minister made nominations to the Corporation has given rise to considerable adverse criticism. One of his nominees is his motor mechanic and another is a banker's son. Are there no members from minority communities to be nominated? There are the Viswakarmas, the Yadhavas, the Marwaris, the Gujaratis and Malavalis. Sir, the hon. the Minister seems to favour only his own men. The serious defalcation in the Corporation timber tax has been brought to his knowledge, and it is a standing scandal to any Corporation or honest Government; but the Corporation of Madras has hushed up the whole thing and the Government are timid to investigate into the matter lest some of their own men be exposed. More than two lakhs have been swindled and the Government have done nothing to bring the culprits to book. They think the Corporation is a body to be afraid of, but if it is Cochin or Chidambaram they dissolve it at once.

"Coming now to the police in the City of Madras it looks as if they have more power than His Majesty the King-Emperor himself. From the reply of the hon. the Home Member it seems that not even the hon. Members of the Treasury Bench have any controlling power over them. Sir, the way in which the police are behaving, by taking the law into their hands and arresting anybody, at any place and at any time shows that they, instead of maintaining peace and order, are creating chaos in the city. Sir, even now, while I was coming to the Council I narrowly escaped being dashed against the bus carrying the mufassal police patrolling the city. The same game was played last time and two or three men were killed by the reckless driving of these police-buses. I do not know why these up-country constables should be kept here. Their presence here serves for no purpose except to increase the price of the foodstuffs. What have the police done? Have they traced the culprits who committed the recent burglaries in Nungambakam, Mylapore and other centres in the city. Not one has been booked, nor are they making any attempts to prevent future burglaries. Instead of doing their legitimate work of protecting life and property and preventing crime

their attention is concentrated on Simon Commission and his party. There are three cases of murder undetected. There is the Mount murder; there is the murder committed in Ramaswami Street in Mannady; a long time has elapsed; somebody is arrested, kept for a time in custody and then let off. This is repeated over and over again and there is the inevitable scandal. Then there is the Bangalore train murder in which Rajammal was foully murdered, and nobody has been arrested. Are the police doing their duty at all? Will this state of things be allowed to continue in any civilized country? Are the police, instead of protecting life and property, going to arrest political leaders without warrant? Is it this system of Government we are going to have hereafter? Is this consistent with the dignity of British administration with its glorious traditions of its police behind it? Sir, if you cannot detect crime why don't you send for the detective police of the Scotland-yard; why waste money on your experts? I do not mind to which nationality they belong so long as they are able to detect crime. Bring them and ask them to teach your officers. Sir, as it is time for me to close my speech I shall take another opportunity to deal with the Medical Department."

Mr. J. Bhimayya then addressed the House in Telugu as follows :—

అధ్యక్షా, తూర్పు-పడమర గోదావరి జిల్లాలలోగల మా జాతీయులు యీడిగ, శెట్టిగ, శెట్టిబలిజలు అని మూడు విధములుగ పిలువబడుచు ఆ జిల్లాలలోగల మొత్తము జన సంఖ్యలో యెనిమిదవ వంతు జన సంఖ్యను కలిగిన పెద్ద సంఘమువారై వున్నారు. యక్సయిజు ద్వారా గవర్నమెంటువారికి ధనము చేకూర్చుటయందు రెండవ స్థాన మాక్రమించినది మా సంఘమువారే.

" పంచములవలెనే అన్ని విషయములలోను మా సంఘమువారు వెనుకబడియున్నారు. పంచమ పల్లెలవలెనే శెట్టిబలిజలుకూడా ప్రత్యేక పాలెములలో కాపురము చేయుచున్నారు. అచ్చట వారికి చిన్నచిన్న కుటీరములను నిర్మించుకొనుటకైనను తగిన నివేశన స్థలములులేవు. నీటి వసతికూడా చాలా తక్కువ. విద్యా శాలలు అసలేలేవు. జన సంఖ్యయందు రెండవవారుగా వున్న యీ సంఘమునందుకూడ ఆదియాంధ్రులయందువలె ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రత్యేక ఆదరణ చూపవలసివున్నదిగాని యీ సంఘము యింతవరకు ప్రభుత్వమువారి దృష్టియందున్నట్లు తోచదు.

" ఈ సంవత్సరం ఆయవ్యయ పట్టికయందు విద్యానిధికి, నీటి సప్లయికి యెక్కువ మొత్తముల నొసగి ప్రతి శెట్టిబలిజ పాలెమునందు పాఠశాలలు స్థాపించవలెను. విరివిగా విద్యార్థి వేతనముల నొసంగవలెను. అవసరమున్నచోట్ల నూతులు త్రవ్వించవలెను. నివేశన స్థలములను యిప్పించవలెను. ప్రతి సంఘము యే కొద్దియో అభివృద్ధి నొందుచుండగా యీ సంఘము యింతవరకు కొంచెమైనను అభివృద్ధినొందు సూచనలుకూడా కాన్పించకుండుటకు కారణము యీ సంఘమువారు అనాదినుంచి ప్రధాన వృత్తిగా నవలంభించిన దేశద్రోహకరమగు మద్యపాన విక్రయముయొక్క పాప ఫలితమని చెప్పక తప్పదు.

" కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు యిదివరలో చేసిన వాగ్దానము ప్రకారము 20 సంవత్సరముల కాల వ్యవధితో నిమిత్తము లేకుండా సాధ్యమైన నంతత్వరలో సంపూర్ణ మద్యపాన నిషేధమును ఆచరణలోనికి తీసికొనివచ్చి అధోగతిపాలైయున్న యీ సంఘమువారిని మదుపాన విక్రయమనే మహా పాతకమునుండి విముక్తులను చేయుదురని పూర్ణ విశ్వాసముతో ఆశించుచున్నాను. ప్రస్తుత నామినేషనుల పద్ధతి తొలగించుచో యీ సంఘమువారికి జనసంఖ్యను బట్టి ప్రత్యేక యెన్నిక స్థానముల ప్రసాదించవలయునని సవినయముగా ప్రార్థించుచున్నాను."

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* Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, the present budget is disappointing, because it does not take a long view of the future, when expenditure must either increase or rigorous retrenchment will have to be practised and taxation must be reduced. The Government have shown that they have no policy in regard to the utilization of the unremitted Provincial contribution of three crores and a half. Some of it must be set apart for the reduction of taxation raised recently. Moreover a limit should be contemplated to the increase or even the maintenance of the present scale of land revenue and provision made therefor. The excise revenue must go, but even the possibility does not seem to have been contemplated. The growth of expenditure on establishments and mere brick and mortar is alarming. The Development Department has done nothing worth mentioning and may as well be wound up. The Excise Minister is trifling with Indianization of the medical services in the province. His latest joke is to spend four lakhs on temperance propaganda with one hand and offer liquor in plenty with the other. The money if granted by this Council will be most available for the election agent of the Minister and his friends. He pays lip service to prohibition but does nothing. He has gone back on the policy of his predecessor. He has no policy at all. The Education Minister has done nothing to reform local boards, his legislative programme is ambitious but he does not carry it out, and he has not tackled the problem either but is simply marking time. The Government have not introduced the Land Revenue Bill, the Irrigation Bill, the Estates Land Act (Amending) Bill or the Malabar Tenancy Bill. They have not paid any attention to the grievances of the ryots in my and other districts. Forest grievances are accumulating but nothing is done. Minor irrigation is thoroughly neglected. The Sircar to the ryots simply means collectors of revenue licit and illicit in various ways. The activities of the Police in my district are more directed to petty, mean and vindictive persecutions of congress workers but not to the detection or prevention of real crime. The Government of Madras have condemned dyarchy. We the Congress Party have always condemned it. Complete swaraj is the only remedy for all our grievances."

Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar addressed the House in Tamil. 12 noon.

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Mr. President, Sir, at this stage I have no intention to make comments on items of revenue upon which there has been a falling off—or increase generally—nor on the manner of collection of taxes, nor have I the time to compare expenditure of the current year or last year with the year under discussion. The increase in the excise revenue only calls for some comment and it shows how far the Government is earnest in their policy of total prohibition. I may also add that reduction of debt is not satisfactory. I do not want to indulge on the oft-repeated theory of redress of grievances before voting on supplies. This has proved futile and serves no purpose. But one question which strikes me is—what is the benefit for the agriculturist and the wage-earner and what is the help offered to them in their distressed condition. It appears, according to the policy of the Government, as if the Government has determined to wash its hands of all attempts to relieve the distress prevalent throughout the country. There are plenty of indications in this Presidency that trade is not what it should be, that agriculture is not in a flourishing state, that wages are low, there is no industrial peace in the land and that the condition of the people, especially of those who

are described roughly as the lower middle classes, or it may be even the upper middle classes, is one which should make us turn our immediate attention to allaying of widespread discontent.

"The question of unemployment in general, the position of the non-gazetted servants in all departments and the great and appalling state of illiteracy, especially among the Muslim community, the increasing indebtedness and sickness of the ryot require our serious attention but they have not been tackled. It seems to me that until revenue suffered severely and there is a general consternation throughout, financial arrangements to relieve the distress will not force themselves on the attention of the Government. There is certainly a disposition among the distressed classes when they heard of budget to feel that they are treated with great negligence and utter indifference. All this unsatisfactory state of affairs seems to me to be due to one great cause, viz., the lack of effective control of this House over public expenditure.

"Of course, in a country like ours, where we are not self-governed, but other-governed, expenditure of public revenues depends partly upon the policy of the Government, and partly upon the methods of the Cabinet or executive, over which this Legislature has no control whatever. In free countries while expenditure depends, apart from delegation of financial business to committees, upon financial criticism and debate in the Chamber of peoples' representatives no such thing obtains in our country. On the other hand our Legislature is seriously handicapped by the rules of financial procedure, the political character of its discussions, and by the lack of intelligent financial information available to the members and practically the Legislature has no material to work on. And the absurdity of the rules is that when more money should be spent on peoples' education, one has to move to reduce the vote of money on that service. When we are but so many political factions and not evolved into perfect political parties, financial criticism has become merely political or party criticism.

"To add to this, the very frequent tightening of ill-developed party system has made financial control practically nil and the nominated element in the Council contributes to this to a great extent.

"Besides, the Government control over time and action in the House, the small number of says, the stereotyped arrangement of the budget demands from year to year, and the suppression of the private member' make the whole budget discussions and voting degenerate into a mere farce, at the expense of public time and money.

"We want economy and efficiency; we want saving and saving for a purpose. We want to save money to enable Government to go into some of the beneficial projects which we are debarred from taking up because we cannot increase our expenditure. We want to stop the indebtedness of the province and the people which threatens to be increasing from year to year.

"We do not want ideal education system, ideal system of public health and ideal agriculture and ideal system of law and order and ideal justice, but only some betterment in those directions.

"But unless the Legislature should exercise real control over national expenditure and over the financial agencies, viz., the treasury and the spending department, no good result would ensue. No doubt the Legislature is

supposed to have set up three kinds of control, viz., the financial committee for anterior control, the House itself for concurrent control and the Public Accounts Committee for retrospective control on audit and appropriation accounts, but each one of these institutions has many serious defects and handicaps. Let us consider the Finance Committee. Its decisions are merely recommendatory. There is not enough time given to the committee for full scrutiny. Estimates of costs could not be thoroughly scrutinized for want of other facilities and the whole thing seems to be merely formal.

"Secondly the House itself suffers from very many handicaps more or less similar in nature. Even the information furnished to the Finance Committee is not available to the members of the House. Again shortness of time and other rules of procedure, and the large official and nominated element, are other sources of hindrance to work in the Council.

"Thirdly the machinary of Public Accounts Committee is not so much financial as judicial. It must prevent illegality or fraud more than mere waste. Not much opportunity is given for discussion of its report in the Council, so to secure real and effective control over expenditure these defects must be removed and one or more Estimate Committees should be set up. Every estimate relating to existing services or new services should be called for from every Government department for thorough examination and scrutiny of the estimates of costs. The mere bill should not be taken as sufficient authority for passing of the estimate. The estimates of cost or financial forecast should be financially scrutinized. Accurate knowledge collected by trained officials should be furnished which may be checked or extended by examination of witnesses or documents. A permanent secretariat may be instituted to help these Estimate Committees. This financial scrutiny may also be delegated if so desired to select committees of the House. The Estimate Committee is to be a financial informer to the House."

* Khan Sahib T. M. MOIDU SAHIB Bahadur :—"Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the excellent budget which he has presented to the Council. I congratulate the Finance Member not only for the budget but also for certain other things as well. We find that the budget is a very satisfactory one because there are many new items provided for new schemes therein. The question of education and village reconstruction has been referred to by many speakers here.

"Coming from Malabar I know the difficulties experienced by rural population there for want of communications, water-supply and medical relief. I request the hon. the Minister to reconsider the provision already made and at least to increase it to some extent so that we may get a substantial amount for these purposes.

"Coming to roads, I must confess that the Government are maintaining trunk roads but the amount they allot is far inadequate. The Government has resumed control of the maintenance of the trunk roads; but they give only a very small sum, something about Rs. 500 per mile for their maintenance. In the case of the Public Works Department they give a substantial sum as large as Rs. 2,000 per mile. Whenever the Government want an opinion on our roads, they compare our roads with the Department of Public Works and say that our roads are not maintained properly. On our part, we plead

inadequate financial provision and as such we are not able to do anything on such low grants as Rs 500 per mile. So, I requst the Chief Minister to see his way to provide at least a scale of Rs. 1,000 per mile for trunk roads.

12-15 p.m. " Then coming to the very serious question affecting my own community. the Muslim community, regarding the appointment of a High Court Judge from my community, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that as long as three years ago, I happened to be one of those who represented this grievance to His Excellency the Governor urging that the Muslim population not only in Madras, but outside also feels very much in the matter of the appointment of a Muhammadan as High Court Judge. Although I do not agree that in the discharge of the duties, the administration of justice, there is anything to complain if there is not Muhammadan High Court Judge, I submit that on the communal basis there must be at least a Muhammadan Judge on the High Court. I hope that at least this time the Government will consider this matter favourably when a vacancy occurs.

" Mr. President, Sir, much has been said about the excise policy of the Government. I have nothing to say against that policy. But I must say that there is not a single Mappilla in the department either as inspector or sub-inspector or in any other capacity. I hope the hon. the Minister will consider the case of Mappillas in the near future when opportunities may occur. In conclusion I once more congratulate the hon. the Finance Member with whom I had as a member of the Finance Committee more occasion to come into contact and know his work. I must confess that we cannot find a better Finance Member than Mr. Moir who is not a miser and who is not very liberal either; he always looks into the financial position of the province carefully so much so that he never wants that any unnecessary expense should be incurred with the limited finances at his disposal."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, in the first place, I wish to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the clear and frank presentation of the budget. In this year's budget we find a new feature and that is, he has appended a few graphs which enable one to understand at a single glance the whole situation of our revenue and expenditure for the last about ten years. I am glad also that the hon. the Finance Member has understood the truth and implications of the saying 'that he who borroweth goes a sorrowing', and came forward to clear off a debt of over two crores of rupees from the opening balance. In short, Sir, thanks to the remission of the provincial contribution and thanks to the stricter supervision of the Finance Department, the state of our provincial finance will not give us any anxiety for a few years more, at any rate. Sir, in the matter of expenditure I wish to draw the kind attention of the hon. the Finance Member to a few points entirely in a spirit of constructive criticism. As we are all aware the large amount of $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores which has been released by the remission of the provincial contribution was substantially raised by the increase of the land tax and land tax alone, when in those days the inequitable impost was being collected from this province. Since this large amount was raised entirely from the land tax, I think we are morally bound to spend that amount, at least a large portion of that amount, either by reducing the land tax or at any rate by affording greater facilities for the amelioration of the agricultural classes in particular and of the rural population in general. (Hear, hear.) The process

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of amelioration may be done by affording greater facilities for village communications, rural sanitation and water-supply by providing better facilities for the spread of primary education, and also by granting liberal remissions during bad seasons. Sir, let us forget even this aspect, namely, the money that is released by the remission of the provincial contribution and the relative right of the rural population over its use, and think normally over the normal expenditure. Looking from that standpoint I am inclined to take exception to the large provision of over 2 crores of rupees for civil works. (Hear, hear.) Barring an amount of about 45 lakhs which has been provided for village roads, bridges and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the same purpose, I think a large amount of one and half crores of rupees is proposed to be spent over brick and mortar the necessity of which I do not question, but I wish to impress that those schemes may as well wait for a few years. They have waited for so long and they can as well wait for a few years more; and in the meanwhile the Government can give this amount to the more crying needs of the rural population. For instance, I may once again point out that primary education should be brought to the door of every villager, and in fact on the universality and success of this scheme depends to a large extent the success of local self-government in this province, and will ever depend.

"Then, Sir, I wish to say just a word about the much criticised provision of four lakhs of rupees for temperance propaganda. Sir, I should think that this provision is a very necessary one. In fact this step is only an auxiliary and necessary step if the desire for prohibition is to be an accomplished fact and not a mere bravado in speech as was instanced in the last two days by the speeches on this subject delivered by certain hon. Members. I do not know for what purpose they have spoken like that. They may have their own motives. The elections are very soon to come. (A voice:—'Election is the reason for these pamphlets.') No doubt the confirmed drunkards cannot be weaned from their habit of drink. Any amount of propaganda will not assist them in saving them from that habit. (Hear, hear.) They are a hard lot. (Voices:—'Oh, oh'.) But, Sir, there are unwary people who every day walk into the footsteps of the confirmed drunkards and swell their number, and this propaganda will certainly go a long way in preventing such people, the prospective drunkards from taking to the drink habit."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"How are you going to find them out?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Open more shops."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"This amount, Sir, is mostly going to be spent for providing sums to the local bodies and for non-official agencies. So, the hon. Members opposite need not have any anxiety or fear that the money will not be spent properly for the purpose for which it is intended. So when, side by side with this temperance propaganda, a judicious reduction of liquor shops is taken in hand, there will sooner or later come a time when the ground for complete prohibition will be prepared. (A voice:—'When?'.) And if the Government adopts the complete closure of liquor shops, then our province will be ready for (A Voice:—'Swaraj?') a dry area, and then the cry for prohibition will no longer be a cry for the moon."

* Mr. SYED TAJUDIN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I should very much like to add my quota in congratulating the hon. the Finance Member in having so clearly presented this year's budget. Considering the financial

resources which are at the command of the Government, I think the hon. the Finance Member has done his very best in the matter of allotting sums for various purposes. Sir, there are a number of demands which are pressing on the attention of the Government. I think hon. Members will agree with me when I say that all these demands cannot be met all of a sudden and in a single budget. We cannot provide for one and all of these schemes, however laudable the object of the schemes may be. And therefore, I think the hon. the Finance Member has cut his coat according to the cloth. However, I should like to suggest a few things that are desirable and over which attention should be paid in the near future. The Vizagapatam Hospital which goes by the name of King George's Hospital requires certain very urgent improvements. That big hospital where there are hundreds of beds, where thousands of patients are being treated year after year, you will be surprised to learn, is going on without any drainage system at all. All the refuse matter and all the highly infectious and contagious morbid matters are allowed to soak within the compound itself. Therefore that hospital, I am afraid, serves more to disseminate disease than to eradicate disease from that part of our land.

12-30 p.m. "Besides, the nursing staff is far from being satisfactory. During out of hours, say during night time, no patient is attended upon by these nurses. They come from a class called the French Order, and they never leave their cells in the nights. Therefore the patients have to suffer. I am told most of the nurses do not possess the qualifications they ought to possess. Therefore, I think a better staff of nurses is a long-felt desideratum there. Thirdly, in this Presidency, there are very few hospitals where caste and gosha people can get satisfactory treatment as the Government Caste and Gosha Hospital. This hospital is intended to supply clinical material for lady students and unless it is equipped with the latest improvements I do not think it will serve the purpose for which it stands.

"I should like to express my thanks to my Chief for having made a fairly large provision for starting more elementary schools for Muhammadan boys. (Mr. Basheer Ahmad: Question.) I feel it my duty to express my thankfulness to the hon. the Home Member for having effected a number of improvements in the police (Mr. Satyamurti: namely—). The whole City Police is now reorganized. (Mr. Satyamurti: European Sergeants are getting more pay.) So also the Criminal Intelligence department which was ante-deluvian in its nature. (Voices: Oh!). That department also has undergone a thorough change for the better. (Mr. Satyamurti: How do you know?) Because from the reports you can understand that this department has done yeoman service in detecting crimes and the police officers have detected a great number of cases which were undetected. (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Only political.) Therefore, I feel it my duty to congratulate the hon. the Home Member for the good changes he has made in this department. (Mr. Satyamurti: Then what about others?)"

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, when we had the very first budget presented in the Reformed Council, I criticized it as an artificial budget, in the sense that it tried to over-estimate receipts, so that it might appear to be a surplus budget. The tendency of the later days has been the other way. The tendency has been to under-estimate the receipts and over-estimate the expenditure. That I am not exaggerating in any way would be clear from the statement of the hon. the Finance Member

himself, from which it would appear that, so far as the budget for the year about to end is concerned, the receipts are likely to exceed the forecasted estimates by 48 and odd lakhs and expenditure is likely to fall short by 99 and odd lakhs; and of this estimate of expenditure, which is found to be more than they can spend, the reserved side is responsible for no less than two-thirds. It is true that the transferred side has also a considerable amount to lapse by neglecting such very urgent necessities like the improvement of water-supply, medical help and other things. They might perhaps plead that it is due to their inexperience and untried non-official agencies under them. But I can find no such excuse for the reserved side with their experts and trained staff. This pernicious system has a very serious disadvantage, so far at any rate as the transferred side is concerned. By this method of under-estimating receipts and over-estimating expenditure it is made to appear to the transferred side that there is not any money available for embarking on useful schemes of expenditure, with the result that they deny then the chances of formulating schemes or, if they have formulated schemes, of putting them forward for execution.

" Sir, the Council proceedings tell us that the term of office of the hon. the Leader of the House will expire by December of this year, and as this is the last budget at which he is going to be present, I think it fair to myself and to the House to publicly express my indebtedness to some of the good things that he has done. The older Members of this House will remember the very strenuous fight we put up against the proposals of the Government to increase the land tax in Anantapur and Bellary districts. We agitated and agitated but all our cries proved but cries in the wilderness, and the Government merely confirmed the proposals of their subordinates. Then there was a change of personnel and representations were made that these enhancement proposals were not justifiable, more especially the proposal to increase the tax on black-cotton soils by a higher percentage than that on red soils. He readily admitted the untenability of having different rates of enhancement for black-cotton and red soils and reduced the rates on black-cotton lands from $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. That was no small thing. The Council will recognize the full value of his service when I tell them that the registers of all those villages had already been written up, that even the diglott registers had been printed or were in course of printing. He had them all re-written and errata issued to the printed registers and thus gave a relief to the people (partial though it be) which had been denied by two of his predecessors. So also with regard to survey stones. He did away with the revenue inspectors' fees and rectified many of the anomalies connected with the levy of charges and their distribution among ryots.

" Again, Sir, in regard to districts which are susceptible to famine, he has introduced a reform by which though water from perennial rivers, if any, flowing in them might be used for lands by the help of pumps, no water charge will be levied for the first five years and for three years thereafter the charges would be only half of the normal rates. Above all, Sir, I think we are indebted to him for the memorandum he has presented before the Simon Commission; and while I do not agree with some of the things mentioned in it, I think it is a bold and very outspoken statement for a Member of the Civil Service. The hon. the Leader of the House must, I think, be thankful that in the last year of his regime, such an interesting and useful portfolio as

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irrigation has come into his hands. He knows almost all the districts in the Province. I would like, Sir, that he should exert himself and see that the famines, some districts are periodically subject to, are things of the past. If he will take the trouble of going through all records relating to these districts and try to ascertain what Government themselves have lost by way of remission of land revenue, by way of irrecoverable agricultural loans, by way of losses of revenue on land which the impoverished ryots could not re-cultivate, the loss of revenue due to allowing cattle freely to graze in forests, the huge sums that have been spent in relieving distress, if he will calculate all this, I am sure he will find that these figures total up to over 25 crores, that is, a sum more than twice the cost of the Tungabhadra project as estimated a few years ago. More than that, let him try to picture to himself the enormous loss of men and cattle. Between the years 1871 and 1921, the census figures show the population in the famine districts as more or less stationary, while for the rest of the Presidency they show a considerable increase. By that one is led to conclude that during that period of 50 years as many as 14½ lakhs of people have died owing to economic causes in those districts. I therefore urge upon him to push forward, with all the vigour he can, the investigation of this project.

" As regards minor tanks, which play no inconsiderable part in the life of the rural population, I do not know of any arrangements by which these tanks are inspected at least once in a year. I doubt whether any money is made available for all these and whether, if money is made available, he has the necessary staff to carry out the works.

" The forests under panchayats need early attention at his hands. The transfer of all the small insignificant forests from the Government to panchayats is on the whole a welcome change. But why should there be too much of interference and too many inconvenient rules? The only thing the Government should concern themselves with in regard to these forests is that they are not losers in any way by the transfer of these forests, and that they continue to get what they were getting before and that the forests do not deteriorate by change of control. These two conditions being assured, the Government should leave a free hand to the non-official agency to manage these forests. On the other hand, at every step they are interfering with the liberty of the panchayat. They prescribe the number of units which should be allowed for grazing, the rates at which the permits should be granted, the staff that should be employed, and, above all, while these forests in their hands were most of them losing concerns, they now try to squeeze as much as they can from the unfortunate non-officials who cannot but take over these forests in the interests of their cattle. If any cattle trespasses into these forests, compounding fees are levied, and Government would not allow these panchayats to utilize this amount though they are entitled to it, but would appropriate it themselves.

12-45 p.m. " Sir, a single forest which hitherto perhaps consisted of 5,000 acres is now split up into five or six plots, each of 1,000 or so acres, with a separate management independent of one another, with the result that if cattle strayed from one block to another—you must remember that they are all contiguous blocks—the panchayat in charge has the right to impound and penalize for trespass. This also should be avoided. And, again, many of the panchayat forests are within half a mile of—not

cultivated lands remember—but, of village site. This gives a temptation to people in charge of panchayats to harass the ryots by impounding cattle for trespass. This also must be avoided.

"Sir, the Government are now levying at the rate of Rs. 2 for each subdivision. Of this, one rupee is supposed to be given to the karnam who is employed on the subdivision and the other rupee is credited to the Government. As a matter of fact, of these two rupees, one rupee is not invariably given to the karnam. If the figures for the past several years are examined it will be found that not more than a very small fraction of this amount really goes into the pocket of the karnam. I suggest that only one rupee may be collected, that the whole of that may go to the karnam who is after all an ill paid official and that nothing need be collected for the Government. After all, it is a pernicious principle to say in one breath that their officers are paid for all their time and in the next breath levy a charge over again for work done during the period, which admittedly is already paid for.

"Sir, I want to say a word or two about the village officers. You may remember how, as a result of a resolution passed by this Council, the pay of these people was increased to Rs. 15. That resulted in an increased expenditure and the Government, in order to bring it down, resorted to the devise of clubbing several villages together and reducing the number of village officers. We raised a protest against that step and the hon. the Revenue Member was good enough to concede that if we would suggest any proposals to him by which he can restore all the village officers at the same time without being asked to exceed the expenditure he was then incurring he was willing to agree. You and others, Sir, in the Select Committee then made proposals which were accepted. Those proposals were made on the assumption that the figures furnished by the Revenue Member then were quite accurate. The expenditure as notified was very nearly the amount he was spending then on the establishment. But what are the real facts? The hon. the Revenue Member said that he was prepared to spend up to Rs. 119 lakhs on the establishment; but the budget now presented to us shows that only 93 lakhs are needed to meet the cost of the establishment. Now I suggest that this difference should be utilized to restore the pay of these village officers and village menials to the level at which it stood previously. After all, theirs is a legitimate claim. To say that in order to meet the deficit they should not have an addition of eight annas to their pay of Rs. 7½ is rather cruel, especially when there is the money, which was intended for them, available. I think the least the Government can do is to restore the scale of pay to the level it stood before.

"One other point I shall refer to before I turn from the hon. the Revenue Member. In the district of Bellary the seasonal conditions are again bad. Orders have not yet been issued—I do not know if they have been issued—as to what relief the Government are going to give to the ryots concerned. The collection season is in full swing. There are arrears of past years to be collected and I think it is up to the Government to pass very early orders giving them substantial relief It would not be wise, I beg respectfully to warn the Government, to collect the uncollectable arrears of previous or current faslis. Because, by so doing you will never allow the ryots to recover from their condition and revert to a normal existence at any time hereafter.

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"I do not want to say much about the other Members in the Reserved Half. The hon. the Home Member is an amiable gentleman, very soft-hearted, very kind and all that. But yet Sir, he would like to avoid any friction with his Colleagues and would agree with them just to get along. The authors of the Reform never contemplated that there should be Indian Members on that side merely to carry on. They are there to represent the Indian point of view and stand up for Indians and put up a fight for them. (Cries of 'hear, hear' from the Swarajists.) The hon. the Law Member said many valiant things when he was on this side of the House but with his transfer to the Treasury Bench there has been a wonderful change in him. His answers to the questions (The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur: 'What about you?') are blunt even to the point of rudeness. The tone in which he gives the answers is worthy of an irresponsible bureaucrat. He was saying many hard things when he was here in regard to the release of Mr. P. Narayana Menon. He was pleading here for the separation of judicial and executive functions; pleading for the abolition of the Board of Revenue; pleading for the codification of the land revenue. What is he going to do now that he is on the Treasury Bench? He said that he has not changed his views in regard to the release of Mr. Narayana Menon. But why does he not translate it into practice? He says: 'I am helpless'. Why does he continue there. He says there is a Cabinet secret into which mortal eyes cannot pry."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I had been engaged in the work connected with the Simon Commission and so had no time to study in detail the financial statement. I therefore apologise to the House if my remarks are desultory. I would have been silent but for the very provoking remarks that fell from the ex-Minister for Development, Mr. Ranganatham. If he had only searched his heart to find out what he was able to do when he was in service, in the office as responsible Minister for the benefit of the poorer classes for whom he speaks so valiantly on this occasion, it would have been well Before he became Minister we know what he was pleading for. I repeat that if he had searched his heart to find out what he was able to do as Minister, he would not have found any reason to quarrel with the Home Member or Revenue Member. (Interruptions.) Whatever may be the reason for our friends on the Opposition being in league with him or joining hands with him on this occasion, it seems to me that they look strange bed fellows. I need not go into that matter in detail. We can spare Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar for other occasions where his own policies will come out in greater relief for criticism.

"As regards the budget (Mr. Satyamurti: 'Oh.') it is rather surprising to find that there has been so much of unspent balances brought over as opening balance. The hon. the Finance Member has explained that the Public Works Department is responsible for the large surrenders, the department not being able to carry out all the works for which provision had been made in the last budget. It is surprising that the Finance Department, with the careful scrutiny which it claims and with the detailed criticism which it is alleged to have been applying to demands from the departments, should have allowed these excesses in estimates to escape its attention. My surprise is all the more justified when I find that there were many supplementary demands in the course of the year for the Public Works Department. All this shows that greater control over the preparation of

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estimates in the departments is absolutely necessary. If the estimates or the schemes submitted to the Finance Department had been carefully scrutinized there would not have been such large surrenders as we have now.

" There is also another feature of the Budget to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. With regard to revenue there has always been during the last two years an under estimate. For, as hon. Members will find in the budget, there has been an increase of revenue from sources where from it could have been anticipated. Then in regard to expenditure there has been an estimate of overexpenditure. Therefore the surpluses at the end of the year have been rather large. This aspect I am sure will be carefully looked into when the budget is prepared. Underestimate of revenue and overestimate of expenditure is not a healthy sign of the financial condition in this province.

" There is one other point which I wish to place before the House. Are there any new schemes in the budget for 1929–30 ? Is there any policy on which the proposals have been prepared and developed ? From the speech of the hon. the Finance Member we understand that there is provision for a recurring expenditure of about 58 lakhs and about 140 lakhs non-recurring on several schemes. Do these estimates of expenditure indicate any scheme or programme of development in the departments in any other direction ? I looked cursorily into the memorandum supplied by the Secretary in explanation of the various items. But I regret I did not find any satisfactory explanation for any new scheme that would go to benefit the people.

" Sir, the hon. Member for the South Indian Chamber of Commerce says that 125 lakhs have been provided in the budget. I say, you may provide 2 crores, but where is the scheme that will prove beneficial to the people. In the Development Department some improvements have been provided here and there but there is no useful scheme worked out to spend upon which will improve the lot of the people in a progressive manner.

" I will now refer to the scheme which was prepared for the expansion of elementary education. According to that scheme there would be expansion of elementary education in the first instance, then scrutiny and consolidation in the second stage and thirdly adoption of free and compulsory education. That is the last stage in the matter of the development of elementary education in the country. I am glad to find that some provision has been made for the expansion of elementary education. But I find that the scheme for vocational education, for practical training to be given in secondary schools meets with very meagre support. I hope the Minister will be able to develop and work out plans and find money for the scheme to enable young men in the secondary schools to have some kind of manual training, some kind of technical bias to enable them to take to different walks of life whenever they find it necessary to do so after leaving the school.

" It is not that I suggest that every high school should be converted into a workshop, but what I say is that a certain amount of practical training 1 p.m. should be given to young men who are unable to go to collegiate and University studies. For such of those who are not able to take up higher studies on account of economic causes, greater provision should have been made for providing some kind of vocational bias so that a large number of young men when they come out of their schools, may be able to stand upon their own legs

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and be able to make a living for themselves. Just as we want compulsory physical training in schools, I say that provision should also be made for giving the boys some kind of vocational training. Viewed from this standpoint the budget has not laid out any specific policy or schemes. There is no use of putting forward unreal schemes and I am not therefore satisfied with the budget as it has been framed at present."

*Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"It is really distressing to come here year after year to discuss a budget prepared by an alien bureaucracy for the benefit of a foreign Government who in the very nature of things cannot be expected to have at heart the real good of the country. I can only deplore that the time has not yet come when the people of this country will have the power to shape their own destinies and develop their resources in their own way. I hope the British Parliament in its wisdom will avoid serious complications in the Indian constitution by accepting before the end of the year the constitution that has found its acceptance not only at the hands of the progressive politicians of this country, the Congress men, but also at the hands of all the parties in this country at the All-Parties Conference. It is a known fact in the history of human would that no nation can keep another ancient nation with a tradition and culture of its own always as their subject nation. It would be graceful if the British Parliament sees its way to accept the scheme and as it will have to do it sooner or later, do it rather sooner than later. Well, leaving the future of the country into the hands of the Allmighty God who is after all the ruler of destinies of nations as well as individuals I proceed to consider the budget which has just been presented. I see that in spite of the great events that have been foreshadowed by the introduction of the Reforms, no change of heart on the part of the Government or no attempt at taking away their hands from the throat of the country or from the pocket of the country has been noticed. The economic condition of the people has been admitted, not by politicians but by fair-minded foreign observers, to be very highly deplorable. Heavy taxation is impoverishing them to such an extent that at every advent of famine many lives are lost. Owing to this high taxation, half of the product of the land which is the result of the toiling masses has been taken away and they are left at the verge of starvation. With this poverty and the consequent emaciation, it is no wonder that in every famine a great number of population perish. It is no exaggeration to say that this huge mortality in the country, even though it was pointed out by the hon. the Minister in charge that it was due to other causes, is due to the poverty of the people who cannot sustain even a slight attack of any epidemic diseases. One British Civilian Mr. W. H. Lilly in his book very graphically describes what he actually saw at the time of a famine. Just only to give some figures he says that 5 millions of the population of Southern India perished in one year of famine in the 19th century. In the case of Bellary with which he is personally acquainted one-fourth of the population perished on account of famine in 1876-77. Again to give the opinions of one of the most important British people, Sir Charles Elliot, he says:—'Out of the agricultural population 50 per cent do not know from year end to year end what it is to have a full meal'. Such is the state of the people of this country and our foreign rulers have imposed upon us the costliest administration in the whole world, and the sons of the soil are made to sweat and starve to provide for the ever increasing army of foreign officials with large salaries and fat allowances. It is no wonder that under such

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conditions, the hon. the Finance Member takes certain schemes in a patched up manner and does not mention any schemes which would be beneficial to the people.

"Now to come to the services, if we take the police department we will find that the highest paid official is the Inspector-General and he gets Rs. 3,000. An official who supervises the work of his subordinates gets the fat salary of Rs. 3,000, whereas the village police man who does the real work and bears the brunt gets the starvation wages of Rs. 3 per month. It is not a case of a particular man getting such a low salary. There are about one thousand people who are doing this kind of work and they are getting only this small pittance of Rs. 3. The very fact that Government are keeping men on such low salaries clearly shows that they know that the average income of an Indian is not more than Re. 1 or Rs. 2 a month. What is it that these high officers are doing for us and the country? They have no idea to ameliorate the condition of the sons of the soil. They are here to watch the interests of their own countrymen. They forget for the time being that they are being paid out of the hard earned money of the poor ryots of the country. Now with this poverty in the country, I ask is there any necessity for maintaining police at such a high cost for security of property?

"Now we come to the question of law and order we have in this country. 1-15 p.m.
Lawlessness and atrocities are committed in this country by the officials themselves. They talk of law only to commit the most lawless acts. They talk of order and they do everything in their power to create disorder in the country. They talk of maintenance of peace and it is they who provoke the people to commit breach of peace. Who are the persons that will be affected if tranquillity and order is not maintained in this country? It is the people themselves; it is they who suffer most. We do not require goading by the official to maintain peace and tranquillity in this country. For some political reason or other the Government want to molest some persons and invent some pretext or other for the perpetration of illegal acts on those persons. The highest legal acumen in the service of the Government will misinterpret law in such a way as to justify these acts and the Indian Members in the Treasury Bench will try to believe everything that comes from their departments who unfortunately twist facts and make misstatements. The will of the beauracracy is the supreme law and we, the sons of the country, are outlaws in the country. It is admitted even by the hon. the Law Member that the police have no power to prevent the mischiefs that may be done by an old woman of 80 or 90 if she was allowed to live in her house. The police is consuming more than two crores of rupees of the province. What has been the policy of the department so far? In addition to the Black Hole tragedy, at the time of the Mappilla Rebellion in the name of law and order, the wagon tragedy occurred. The tragedy has to be called the wagon tragedy. The Black Hole tragedy was not known to many people and it is said that is a myth; but the wagon tragedy is known to all the hon. Members of this House. The people themselves were sent away to Andamans with their families because they were a little emotional, even though repeated resolutions were passed both by the Hindu and Muhammadan sections of people in Malabar and by all sections of this House for their release. A man who is known even to the hon. the Law Member to be a very innocent man and who was unjustly convicted under an unholy law

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has not been released in spite of repeated requests made in this House. In addition to the ordinary police, we have the special police in Malabar at an expenditure of Rs. 4 or 6 lakhs. The East Coast Police which was recently abolished is being somehow or other introduced by a scheme of the reorganization of the police in the Northern Circars.

"My hon. Friend, the Finance Member, was angry with us when we said that the Government had no schemes. The budget is really a scheming one; the only defect is there are no schemes underlying it. There are no schemes which will go, in any way, to ameliorate the condition of the people. The budget is a scheming one in trying to draw away our attention from the huge surpluses that are accruing year after year so that we may not have them utilized for really popular and useful schemes. There was the remission of the provincial contribution of Rs. 3½ crores which the hon. the Finance Member is scheming somehow or other to be lost in the various departments.

"Take the increase in excise revenue, which was attributed to the high tree tax and in some cases also to greater consumption. At the time of the raising of the tree tax it was the object of the then Minister in power to utilize this amount for the introduction of prohibition in at least two districts. What is the surplus which the Excise Minister has been getting year after year? In one year it was Rs. 32 lakhs; in another year it was 33 lakhs of rupees. In one year they anticipate a decrease of 3¼ lakhs of rupees. While it was 5 crores in the year 1926-27, it rose to more than 5½ crores of rupees last year. The hon. the Finance Member usually takes care to see that such increases are not anticipated. Even when there is an increase of more than 50 lakhs of rupees, the hon. the Excise Minister is not able to introduce prohibition in at least two districts. It is a sorry spectacle to see a man, who professed prohibition when he was on this side of the House, to give the go-by to all his principles and convictions when he sits there and takes up that portfolio. I can only pity him. With regard to his propaganda he is taking great pride for having provided a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs to carry propaganda among the people and say 'please do not drink'. The excise officers on the other side will be bringing pressure from the other side and inviting the people to drink. There is no use in saying we are doing propaganda work but the drink traffic does not cease. I can understand the hon. Minister saying that he finds it difficult to introduce prohibition all at once, and that it is a question of losing a large amount of revenue. Even that is not impossible.

"After the Reforms the cost of administration has increased by an amount nearly equal to the revenue from Excise. If they had not increased the salaries of officers by a reorganization of the services, if they had reduced unnecessary expenditure by reducing the salaries of the higher officers, they would have found it quite possible to do away with this highly sinful traffic.

"Now let us take the agricultural and economic condition of the people. What have they done for the promotion and fostering of our indigenous industries? My hon. Friend the Development Minister knows fully well that one of the greatest industries that engages a very large number of people, an industry which was in existence from a long time before the advent of the British people has been discouraged altogether in order to benefit the manufacturers in Britain. I mean the hand-spinning and hand-weaving industry

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of this country. That is an industry which, if properly developed, would materially benefit the Government by raising the economic condition of the masses."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now adjourn and reassemble at 2–30 p.m."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I only propose to touch some of the salient points raised by hon. Members of this House with regard to the departments under my immediate charge, namely, the administration of the Hindu Religious Endowments and the local self-governing bodies and education both university, secondary and elementary. To take the question of the Religious Endowments Board first, the only criticism that was levelled against the administration of this department was that the promised Bill has not seen the light of day. The Bill that is now being drafted was the outcome of the work that was done by a committee appointed by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and their suggestions were drafted into a Bill by the then President of the Religious Endowments Board, Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar. My hon. Friend was only able to deal with it in a cursory manner and before he could consider the Bill in detail, he unfortunately resigned his office and I had to take up the work from that time and since then I have finished my labours and it is now in the hands of the Drafting department. I hope it will be possible for the Bill to be introduced in the July session of this Council.

"Now, with regard to the local self-governing bodies, the chief criticism levelled against the provision that is made on the budget was mainly by presidents of district boards, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu and Mr. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. Both of them referred to the fact that only a grant of 7½ lakhs has been made towards village roads. I admit the grant is not adequate, but the expenditure on these village communications has lapsed from year to year and even though the sums that have lapsed have been put back in the budget year after year, still from reports that we get we find that the local bodies have not been able to spend all the sums that have been given to them. They also referred to the question of the Rural Development fund. That is being considered now and the Local Self-Government Advisory Committee have adopted the suggestion of the Government that there should be a fund of that nature, equal sum being found by Government as the sums which the local bodies set apart for such rural development. I hope it will also be possible to grant a further sum to the local bodies concerned if and when they show that they are able to provide their half grant from their funds and also satisfy the Government that they will be able to spend the sums so allotted to them. Of course there were also references to the amendments of the various Acts. They are also being drafted and I hope it will be possible, at least for the Local Boards Act, to be introduced in July.

"With regard to Education, the nominated Member representing the depressed classes Swami Sahajanandam and also Mr. Munuswami Pillai referred to the question of midday meals for depressed class children. That question has been considered time and again, but the cost will be so immense that it is impossible even to think of it, because on a rough calculation it has been found that as much as 43 lakhs of rupees a year will be needed if this is to be done. The chief criticism so far as I gathered from the speeches of the

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hon. Members was on the Education budget, especially with regard to sums provided for university education, as compared with sums provided for elementary and secondary education. If, for a moment, I compare the figures with other provinces, I hope hon. Members will bear with me. In Madras the direct expenditure on elementary education from Government funds alone amounted to 73·80 lakhs in 1926-27 as against 25·07 lakhs for both collegiate and secondary education. On the other hand, in the Punjab, the expenditure for 1926-27 was 48·19 lakhs for elementary education and 27·46 lakhs for both secondary and collegiate education; in the United Provinces 64·45 lakhs for elementary education and 35·52 lakhs for secondary and collegiate education; in Bengal 18·15 lakhs for elementary education and 30·10 lakhs for secondary and collegiate education; and in Bombay about 102·20 lakhs for elementary education and 22·62 lakhs for both secondary and collegiate education. So, you will see that only one provincial Government, namely, Bombay is spending more than the money that we are spending on elementary education. . ."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" What is the cost per head ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I am sorry that I have not had the time to work that matter out, but if my hon. Friend raises the question during the budget time on the voting of grants, I shall certainly be prepared to answer the important point that he has raised. Some of the hon. Members, especially the Zamindar of Gollapalli referred to the fact that we are treating the Andhra University on the analogy of showing the child the moon. I do not think that charge can be levelled against me, because my hon. Friend the Finance Member has agreed that the Government ought to treat the Andhra University in the same manner as they have treated the Annamalai University and he has explained in his budget speech that he proposes to give an endowment of 27 lakhs to the Andhra University and other conveniences that have been afforded to the Annamalai University."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" Unconditionally ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" There is no question of condition, because, if the Andhra University is to progress they will have to get money from other sources besides the amount they get from us, as the expenditure on the university will be such that they shall have to get further funds.

" We have heard also that technological subjects have not been given enough importance in the Education budget. As I said last year, we are trying to convert the Engineering College at Madras into a technological institute, but proposals were not ready for this budget. I hope it will be possible for such proposals to be ready for the 1930-31 budget. But, before any such proposals could be made we have to get an adequate staff who will be able to impart this kind of knowledge, as without proper teachers it will be impossible to introduce this new kind of education in this province in a day.

" The Zamindar of Gollapalli also referred to the question of the adoption of vernacular as the medium of instruction in schools. As hon. Members know, at present vernacular is being used as the medium of instruction up to the third form, but with regard to the other three forms, we have already stated that the schools could teach in the vernacular if they wish to, but that has had no effect so far. (Voices from Congress benches : Hear, hear.) We are

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trying to devise methods by which it will be possible to adopt the vernacular as the medium of instruction also in the higher classes of the secondary schools.

"Of course, the question of compulsory elementary education was raised by more than one Member of this House. The immensity of this problem will be understood if I tell the House what sum will be necessary for the introduction of compulsory primary education. On a rough estimate of my hon. Friend the Finance Member, he said it would come to 6½ crores. I am sorry, I have to disagree with him on this immense problem. As far as I have worked it out, I think it will be rather nearer 12 than 6 crores (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: He is modest). So, my hon. Friends will understand, what will be the cost of this scheme, but I am one with hon. Members that this must be tried. We are now trying in rural areas, for instance in the Saidapet taluk board we have introduced compulsory education and we shall have to wait and see the progress in that area and see whether it cannot be slowly spread from district to district. We are also further trying compulsory primary education in several unions now in the Tanjore district where education has advanced more than in other districts and we shall also know the result of that experiment before long.

"Mr. Siva Raj suggested that compulsory education should begin in the cheries first. But in the Tiruvadi union where it is being tried now, the depressed class children are first compelled to attend the schools. (A voice: Separate schools.) No, not separate schools. It is a compulsory area, where they have to attend the same school. Unfortunately, it is not the fault of the depressed class children, because people take away their children where depressed class students are admitted. That is the problem which is facing the authorities who have introduced this compulsory system in the Tiruvadi union. The latest report received shows that wherever depressed class students are admitted, other parents withdraw their children.

"But the department has been instructed to look to this; and if the children do go away from such schools and even though the classes are empty, it is resolved to continue these schools so that these higher classes can be taught a lesson; as when they go in search of other schools and fail to get admission there, they will be forced to return to these schools once again." 2-45 p.m.

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar:—"Will it be possible?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"Mr. Shetty raised the question of schools for co-education of boys and girls. That is certainly an important point and we propose to try this by opening schools for girls and giving education for boys and girls together till the fifth standard. The question of adult education is a very important one and Mr. Shetty rightly referred to the system as obtains in the Punjab. Some societies like the Servants of India Society and others have come to help us in adult education and we are trying to utilize the services of various social workers in this matter.

"Mr. Basheer Ahmad referred to the question of Muhammadan education. And the budget has provided for opening separate Muhammadan schools. But we are trying to see whether it will not be possible for both Muhammadan and Hindu children to go to the same school, especially in areas where the language difficulty is not present. Of course the objection raised is that there will be no religious instruction in such schools. And the only solution for that is to make separate arrangements for it. Mr. Uppi Sahib said that the district of Malabar should be divided into two. I take it he meant by it that

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the district should be divided into two for the purpose of education ; i.e., he wanted that there should be two educational officers, and that has been approved by the Finance Committee ; and we shall soon put into practice.

"Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, the champion of women's cause in this House raised the question of female education. I would prefer to call it education of women rather than female education. I am glad she realizes that Government have done what they can by opening more schools ; and more money has been provided this year on this account. She raised the question that there is no hostel for the Lady Willingdon College, while there are the separate hostels open to widows, the non-Brahman Hindus and the Indian Christians. The question is pertinently raised why there should not be one hostel for all, and I think it is high time that we had one hostel. It is now proposed to have a hostel open to all classes of pupils irrespective of caste or religion for the Lady Willingdon College. (Hear, hear.)

"The question of conveyance for Muslim girls was also raised by some hon. Members of this House and by Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. The question has been settled very recently and Government are going to provide Muslim girls with conveyances in schools where there are classes above the fifth standard. (Mr. S. Satyamurti : Why ?) Because we have to go slowly ; and further one of your Muslim friends asked for that only. Therefore first set your own House in order. (Cries of Oh.)

"Mr. President, I have dealt with most of the problems raised in the debate so far. And I hope to answer some of the other points raised during the voting of grants."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, in the discussion that took place in the House for the last two days I have been listening to a number of suggestions on the various departments under my administration, and I am glad I have received some very valuable suggestions. I do not think it will be possible for me in the short space of time that I can command now to answer all the points. I propose to touch only on a few of them and it does not mean that all those that are not touched upon do not require consideration.

"First dealing with Medicine there is one criticism that money that was granted to the department has been allowed to lapse and that this is due to the lack of proper administration. I want to bring before the notice of hon. Members of this House this fact, namely, that certain institutions are under the charge of Government and that a larger number of the institutions are under the management of local bodies. To the latter class belong the rural dispensaires which were started during the last three years. We made provision for at least three dispensaries for every taluk board ; and we invited opinion from the local boards as to have a fourth dispensary in each area and we budgeted to open 70 rural dispensaries more. Unfortunately we found they were not coming forward to start them and hence there is a good deal of lapse in this grant.

"Then, Sir, lapse comes in this way. Some officers go on leave and in their place the junior officers are posted. And these junior officers receive less salary and lapses occur.

"Then, Sir, some criticism was levelled against the tuberculosis hospital. This has been under the consideration of the Government for the last ten years. The location of this hospital has been the subject of consideration and

discussion for over seven or eight years and finally it was decided in 1925 to locate this hospital in the Spur Tank. In 1925 a token motion was moved in this Council for a sum of Rs. 100 for the location of the hospital in Spur Tank, and the location was sanctioned by this Council and the grant was made. After this plans and estimates were prepared and in February 1928 a Government Order was passed sanctioning the estimates and in the Budget for 1928–29 provision was made for the hospital. And this was passed after complete deliberation. We heard no complaint about it till January of this year till the construction was begun. Hon. Members of this House refer to a resolution of the Corporation. May I ask what these members of the Corporation were doing all these ten years? I am not suggesting for a moment that Government are not going to give any consideration to the objections put forward. What I wish to say is that they place Government at a very great disadvantage. Probably we may have to enter into negotiations with the contractor if the scheme is harmful; but medical opinion so far is not of that view. Anyhow hon. Members must be aware of the fact that some loss will have to be incurred if the location is to be shifted to another place. Citizens also have a responsibility in the matter and they ought to have complained long ago, if the location was really harmful.

"As regards the Gosha Hospital, Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi said that no provision has been made for it. I submit that plans and estimates were called for, the scheme was placed before the Finance Committee and it has sanctioned it. Subsequently expert opinion was in favour of alteration of the plans that is being done now. As soon as it is ready Government will undertake it. Even if there is no fund available in the budget, Government hope to provide for it from the Endowment fund if the scheme is sanctioned and if this Council approves of it. Hon. Members were complaining that quinine was not properly distributed. You will remember this is an experiment and you must understand what an experiment means. In starting this there will be some difficulty in the matter of distribution and in its proper utilization. That is why it is called an experiment. It was started in last November and December in various places and in the budget that has been presented there is an increase of the grant by about Rs. 20,000.

"There is one other matter, and that is the question of Indianization of the services. Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar referred yesterday to the fact that his policy was to Indianize the services as much as possible, and that he heard vague rumours, which he hoped were not true, that that policy has been changed and that there is an attempt to bring more and more of Englishmen, giving the go-by to the recommendations of the Lee Commission. I may say that the recommendations have nothing to do with the services except the Indian Medical Service. We have only to Indianize the medical service so far as the recommendations have been accepted by the Secretary of State and they are being given effect to. That is all what we can do. It is said that we have created a number of posts, advertisements were made in England and Englishmen were appointed. How far this criticism is well-founded I will leave it to the hon. Member himself to decide. I shall state a few facts here and you will see what basis is there for the rumour. Some special posts were created and they are as follows:—

Lecturer in diseases of nose and ears—Mr. P. V. Cherian.
Professor of Pharmacology—Mr. David.

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Professor of Physiology—Mr. B. T. Krishnan.
Specialist in venereal diseases—Dr. Happer.
Professor of Bacteriology—Dr. Ramakrishnan.

3 p.m. "Of these various special appointments which have been made, the only European gentleman is Dr. Happer and this resolution to recruit by advertisement was come to by this Government in 1927 and the advertisement was made under instructions from my friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. Applications were received in 1928 and we had to make a selection. Certainly the hon. Member will not be justified in saying 'Of the applications received even in reply to the advertisements made in England, we ought tc have rejected all Europeans.' I do not believe that when advertising in England, it was the policy to exclude Europeans as Europeans but that the policy was to choose the best among the candidates. Of the 50 or so applicants, some were Europeans and some were Indians. We considered that this gentleman was the best of the lot.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Has he been confirmed?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"He has been appointed."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is it temporarily or permanently?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It is a special appointment for a period. He was appointed in December 1928 and wherefrom the hon. Member got the idea that we are giving up his policy of Indianization and a new departure has been started, I am not able to understand."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"By whom was he selected."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"By people competent to judge about it."

(Several interruptions)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. the Minister not to mind interruptions."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"What about deputations."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—

"That is an interruption I have to answer Mr President.

"We have sent on deputation the following :—

Dr. Venkatasubba Rao for mental diseases,
Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and Mrs. John for Pediatrics,
Dr. David for Pharmacology, and
Dr. Guruswami for Therapentics.

"This policy of sending people to England to acquire knowledge in special subjects has not been given up and I can assure my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar that his criticism is wrong.

"Then the hon. Member for Nilgiris Mr. Davis referred to the hardships under which the Anglo-Indian nurses in the General Hospital are working. We have made enquiries about the matter and we are told that the hardships to which he referred are not really existing.

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"Further a Committee was appointed last year to go into the question of the re-organization of the nursing staff and they have made their recommendations and the financial aspect of these recommendations are being worked out and effect will be given to them as soon as we come to a conclusion in the matter.

"Mr. Tajuddin referred to the want of proper nursing staff in the Vizagapatam Medical College. This is also a matter which is receiving consideration at the hands of Government.

"As regards the drainage in the Vizagapatam hospital, the hospital is in the course of construction and the drainage will, I believe, be attended to in the usual course during the construction of the hospital.

"Then coming to the department of Public Health he said that adequate grants are not made for water-supply. As hon. Members know, water-supply is a matter entirely under the control of local bodies. The Government make a grant for such of those local bodies as are willing to undertake these schemes and the Government give them the necessary aid both in the way of advice from the Sanitary Department regarding investigations and also money in the way of half grants. The Government called for a programme from the various local bodies as to what they would do in this direction and assured them that they would be helped in carrying them out. During the past three or four years according to the scheme they sent, grants were provided for local bodies to carry out the schemes. In spite of their saying that they would carry out the work in such and such year they have not been able to do much and we have not been able to disburse the grants made. So it is for the local bodies to carry out the works in time. If the hon. Members of the opposition and those on this side who are members of local bodies will see that the local bodies carry out these things expeditiously, the Government will not make any delay in the matter and my only regret is that the grants which Government are prepared to disburse are not taken by the people for whom they are intended.

"The hon. Member Dr. Mallayya referred to the City water-supply. He said that the question of filter beds was not being considered by the Government. I believe Dr. Mallayya remembers that he and I saw the filter beds and the whole allied things the other day. The question whether filter beds are to be built or a new mode of filtering is to be adopted has been a matter of experiment for about two years by the City Water Filteration Committee of which Dr. Mallayya is a member. If that Committee took two years to carry on their experiment and had not sent the report yet, how he will be justified in accusing the Government, I am unable to see. They said that they will make experiments and come to a conclusion and let the Government have the benefit of their advice. The Government have been eagerly awaiting it and it is yet to come.

"Then he referred to the matter of the Red Hills and wanted that Government should not allow the water of the Red Hills tank for agricultural purposes. Dr. Mallaya happens to be a member of the City Water-supply Improvement Committee which is going into the matter and that Committee came to the conclusion that the lands under the Red Hills ought to be acquired to secure proper supply of water to the needs of the City people. What action the Corporation has taken on it? They passed a resolution and forwarded it to the Government. What is the aid they want?

"Several voices. Money."

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"Money means two lakhs or 20 lakhs. They must know the extent of the land to be acquired and also what it would cost if the lands are to be acquired or what amount is required if they want to acquire the irrigation rights alone. If they can get the figures and inform the Government the actual amount required, the Government will be prepared to consider the question of meeting half the cost and also advance the other half by way of loan. There is no use of their coming here and saying 'We have passed a resolution'. It is true the Government have received a copy of the resolution and have asked for further information and if the information is not given, I say 'We cannot proceed'."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Why not you remind us?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"If the City fathers want a reminder from the Government, I suppose there will not be much difficulty in sending reminders but I do not think there will be any use of them.

"Then I come to the most important question which has been criticised by this Council and that is the matter of Excise. I want to inform this House that I have not changed my views in regard to this matter as some hon. Members seem to think. I want to inform this House also that this matter of Excise is engaging the attention of the Government and is a matter on which everybody is hitting without knowing what they are hitting at. This matter has been engaging the attention of the Government and resolutions have been passed once, I think, during the first Council and again in 1926 that prohibition should be attained in 20 years. This is the period mentioned in the first Council and this again was repeated in the second Council. It really shows how the gentlemen that passed the resolution think of it. If the gentlemen were really sincere they ought to have put in 17 years in the second Council. Perhaps what they meant was passing a resolution not of course to be strictly followed. But the Government has done what it can under the circumstances.

"Mr. Madhavan Nayar and other hon. Members made a suggestion 'Why not introduce total prohibition in two districts? Why not take this place 'and that' and such other suggestions. Before entering into a general discussion of this subject, I will attempt to place before this Council what has actually been done before dealing with what is actually proposed to be done.

"Now, Sir, hon. Members know that the prohition of the sale of arrack was introduced as an experimental measure in five taluks in the Presidency —Shiyali, Tirutturaippundi, Tiruvadanai (in the Ramnad district), Tenkasi in Tinnevelly and Attur in the Salem districts. Of these five taluks where it was introduced, it is found that in three of these places it is fairly a success and in the other two places, I regret to say that it has not been a success. But in spite of that in one of the places where it has been found a success, that is in Tiruvadanai in the Ramnad district, finding that it is a success Government have decided to extend the experiment to the neighbouring taluk of Paramakudi also from the next year. Orders have been issued to that effect, that is to say, from April 1929 the prohibition experiment will be carried on in a more extended area. This experiment was started three or four years ago and the result of it is that it was a success in half the area and was not a success in the other half. One of the things observed in that area where there was success is the increase in the consumption of foreign liquor. People addicted to arrack resorted to foreign liquor.

(Several interruptions)

Hon. Members may congratulate themselves on finding that the tax which was going into the coffers of this Government was diverted to the coffers of the India Government. That was the result of the experiment which was carried. But we think that this is not good and from April 1929 we are going to close all the foreign liquor shops in that area. If that is not considered to be a practical advance, then I want the hon. Members to suggest further practical measures and Government will consider moving in that direction.

"Then hon. Members have been saying 'Why not introduce prohibition in two districts.' That was a matter which was considered by the previous minister in charge of excise. I do not think I can disclose everything connected with that but this I submit that the hon. Member was coquetting with it for about a year and then dropped it like a hot potato."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"As a matter of personal statement, I desire to say that the hon. Member's statement is wrong."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"And the pronouncement which was made in this House by the hon. the Chief Minister during the last budget debate that it was a matter for the Central Government was the result of the scheme which was started by my hon. Colleague Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. (A voice: 'Do you agree with that view?'). The question is not whether I agree with that view or not, but it is a heritage left by the old Ministry to the present Ministry. (Mr. Sami Venkatachelam Chetti:—'Then disown the heritage'.) Then, Mr. President, some other things which are suggested to be carried on, in regard to this policy of prohibition are the closing of shops and the restricting of the issue of liquor. As has been suggested already, it is being carried on for the last five or six years, and I may say that in April 1928, one of the shops which had been sold in Kotagiri was ordered to be closed even though the sale had been concluded. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'What a great thing; one shop for the whole province'.) I am coming to that. You need not be anxious about it, many more shops have been closed in the new sales. The inhabitants of the Nilgiris district were saying that though the sale of arrack to these Badaga people was prohibited, other people were purchasing beer and arrack from these shops and giving it to the Badagas outside. And this year we have issued a rule that whatever is purchased by people it must be consumed on the premises and should not be taken out, so that these Badagas will not have this liquor supplied to them by outsiders who purchase liquor in these shops. These are some of the steps that I have been able to carry forward as practical measures towards prohibition. Rationing is one of the things which have been suggested. Not only this measure but various other measures which have been suggested towards prohibition in Bombay have also been tried in Bombay. And day before yesterday I read a telegram of the Government of Bombay an announcement of the Bombay Government saying that every one of the measures they adopted towards this prohibition has been a failure and they are therefore reconsidering the whole subject and if possible adopt other measures. But we are not going to be discouraged by the failure of these experiments in Bombay. But we want to profit by it and proceed cautiously and not land ourselves in situations from which we may not be able to extricate. And as a practical step towards this measure of rationing we have in the course of this year decided that in three municipalities in the Vizagapatam district, namely, Vizagapatam,

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Vizianagram and Bimlipatam, there ought to be rationing worked to a certain extent and we will watch the results of this experiment. If it proves a success and is worth pursuing, and the results are such that will encourage the Government to pursue that experiment in other areas, I may assure the House that we will try that experiment in other places which are equally or more suitable. These are the practical measures which we have attempted to carry out.

" And now, I come to the question of this propaganda which I believe supplied a target which all people think they can hit. My hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar I believe made a humorous remark that propaganda will have the effect of increasing the drink evil (hear, hear) and the effect of putting into the minds of young people the idea of drinking, people who know nothing of drink, and tempt them to go to a liquor shop. Mr. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, the hon. Member for Coimbatore, has sufficiently answered that criticism, and if my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar still persists in that criticism may I ask him why the Congress which met in Calcutta in December last, as late as two months ago passed a resolution that propaganda ought to be carried on for the purpose of bringing about this prohibition? (A voice: 'That is for prohibition'.) If prohibition propaganda or temperance propaganda can be carried on by Congress workers, I do not really see why it cannot be carried on by our people, by our Government. My hon. Friends have been trying to understand or misunderstand the meaning of the word 'temperance'. They seem to think that temperance propaganda means drink propaganda. Temperance if you refer to the dictionary you will find means moderation in anything (hear, hear). But may I ask if my hon. Friends seriously think that any temperance organization that exists in this country or any other country would say 'drink in moderation'? If my hon. Friends will not care to understand what temperance propaganda means and temperance means, I cannot help it. Temperance certainly does not mean in the ordinary connotation of the term as understood by these temperance organizations 'drink in moderation.' These voluntary temperance organizations carry on propaganda only by preaching to the people 'don't drink.' That is the propaganda they are carrying on. That is the propaganda that is being carried on in any country, and anybody who has any knowledge of temperance propaganda in various countries understands it as propaganda against drink, but not against excessive drink. This is the propaganda that is going on in America, England and other countries. My hon. Colleagues ask 'Why should the Government carry on this propaganda? Why not you legislate and abolish this evil in this one province?' May I say, Sir, that the seventeenth amendment to the constitution of the United States of America in about the year 1920 was the result of this propaganda that had been going on for over half a century in America, and it was as a result of this propaganda carried on so long that the various States resolved to ask the Federal Government for a prohibition measure. It is on the application of all these individual Governments that this prohibition has been introduced into the United States of America. This propaganda was carried on all over the continent of the United States to such an extent that they made a demand upon the Federal Government for legislation on these lines. And that was done in the year 1919 or 1920. But do they yet feel themselves satisfied with this legislation? Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson who came here two days ago says that propaganda is still necessary in America

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and is yet being carried on. If hon. Members of this House think that everything can be done by legislation and the morals and the conduct of the people can be regulated only by law, then why should this propaganda be carried on in America where they had to carry on the propaganda for over fifty years before they could introduce prohibition as a practical measure? The commandment 'Thou shalt not steal' may be all right, but if 90 per cent of the people think that stealing is honest, does any man reasonably believe that stealth can be put down by legislation by means of an amendment or a section in the Penal Code? If the consensus of opinion be that people shall not steal or commit adultery, and there is only one man or two out of a hundred that commit these crimes, then the popular opinion will be against it, and it can be put down. But if 90 per cent of the people think of coveting other people's property, and such a thing is the order of the day, then do you think that morality or any ethical principles can be introduced by means of legislation in such a state? The Government cannot carry out any measure with success without an assurance that the whole country is behind them, and will zealously help them in their policy. It is true that prohibition or total abstinence as I understand it is the goal of this Government as resolved upon by this legislature. But the Government have to undertake practical measures to carry out that policy. I do not claim, nor pride myself that what has been done are very large measures. These are the starting measures or the initial stages in this experiment. And to prepare the people for the greater ideal which all of you want to attain, and which from the despatches of the Secretary of State and the Government of India I believe the Government also wants to attain, then, this propaganda is necessary to ensure the success of any measure of prohibition or temperance or abstinence, by whatever name you call it. So far as I understand it, these words mean the same thing. The whole position comes to this, that to ensure the success of all these measures that may be undertaken in the future, propaganda is necessary, and I am glad two hon. Members of the Opposition, Mr. Madhavan Nayar and Mr. Ramasomayajulu, said 'We welcome this measure of propaganda but only we have not the whole scheme laid before us'. Certainly they are entitled to ask and I shall try to answer them. Mr. Ramasomayajulu said yesterday that four lakhs would not be enough for this propaganda work. I entirely agree. I did not make a demand for a greater amount because the scheme was not complete by the time I made the demand, and I myself did not fully know what to do with the money I got. As hon. Members are saying that the scheme is not complete, let us understand in what sense it is not complete. In regard to this demand for four lakhs it was stated in the note circulated to the Finance Committee, that out of this amount, for distribution to local boards and municipalities which will undertake this propaganda a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is to be set apart. And every district is to be given Rs. 10,000. And for the central office which is to issue leaflets and pamphlets and to prepare the necessary material for this propaganda a sum of Rs. 50,000 has to be provided. So that, the scheme is complete. But the scheme may be said not to be complete in the sense that it is not yet settled whether A, B or C in the district of Chingleput is to get this money. We have asked the taluk boards, temperance organizations and other people as to what they will be able to do in this connexion, and they are still sending their answers. So the scheme may be said to be not complete in this sense only, because the replies are yet to be received from some bodies and we cannot work the final method as to

the way in which the money is to be distributed before the whole information is in our hands. That is the only sense in which the scheme is not complete, and that is why it was stated in the note to the Finance Committee that the details of the distribution of this amount of four lakhs would be settled later on.

"Now, as regards propaganda itself, hon. Members have been frequently saying 'elections', 'elections'. I know election is looming large in the eyes of some of the hon. Members; I do admit they are fully in need of election agents. If they want these agents to be utilized by themselves, I am perfectly willing to allow them. Let them have it for themselves."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"The cat is out of the bag."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The cat was out of the bag yesterday, when you said 'elections'. If they want these agents for themselves we are quite willing to allow them to utilize their services for themselves. But seriously speaking, to say that these district boards and municipalities and these temperance organizations which have been in existence for such a long time and which are to be started hereafter are going to do propaganda work on behalf of one particular candidate or another is a matter which I think no reasonable Member of this House will believe. These are the main details of the scheme which we propose to work, and it is said that this Council has not been given sufficient opportunity to discuss this matter. . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I request the hon. Member to give sufficient opportunity to his colleagues on the Treasury bench."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I am sorry, Mr. President. I am closing in a minute. I only wanted to say that this had been the subject-matter of questions in this House, and on many occasions you yourselves thought, Sir, that the limits of interpellations were greatly transgressed, and there were elaborate discussions. I fully laid the scheme before the House, and in the course of those questions and answers the whole scheme was discussed and hon. Members may refer to the proceedings of the Council relating to this matter for further information."

3-30 p.m. The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am obliged to the various observations and criticisms of the hon. Members on the floor of this House as I always welcome criticisms and suggestions which are calculated to better the working of the various departments under my charge.

"So far as almost all the departments are concerned, we are on the eve of great changes consequent on the recommendations made by the several committees appointed to investigate the working of the departments and to recommend ways and means by which the usefulness of the departments may be enhanced in that they might secure national growth and national advancement.

"Taking the department of Agriculture, the recommendations of the Royal Commission are before us. The Director of Agriculture was requested to prepare and submit a detailed scheme of reorganization and development of the department.

"The Director now submits a scheme of reorganization with a programme of work for the next ten years. This programme is designed to generally co-ordinate all the work of the department and to level it up in order to reach a point from which future development can proceed on a systematic plan over a series of years.

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"Some of the hon. Members on the floor of this House are of the view that except creating a few appointments there seems to be no policy guiding the administration. (Hear, hear.) I am afraid this observation is not borne by facts. (Mr. Satyamurti: What are they?) You will know later on. Judged by the results such an observation cannot stand any test. To enumerate the various benefits which this department has conferred on the agriculturists, would be unnecessary (laughter) as the report of the working of the department will clearly show that the results have amply justified the monies (Mr. Satyamurti: What are they?) expended on it. To cite one or two instances, I may refer the hon. Members to the production of cotton and the great advance we have made in that commercial crop. Our cotton is now well recognized in the chief markets and the increasing attention now devoted to it would enhance its reputation and augment the income of the producers. Another is the paddy-breeding stations started by the Government. The one at Aduturai is appreciated by the public of Trichinopoly and Tanjore for the useful work it is doing. As regards re-organization proposals, there has been a criticism that more officers have been proposed and that there is a dearth of demonstration agency in the districts. The need for augmenting the staff of demonstrators is necessary as it is they that carry the improvements effected to the very doors of the ryots. As regards the need for higher administrative officers, I may say that already the subordinate staff has outstripped the capacity of supervision by the higher agency. Unless the work is watched and directed properly much of the efforts of the lower staff will be wasted and infructuous. The addition proposed is therefore chiefly intended to ensure that the work is directed on proper lines and that full value is obtained for the staff we are employing. I should think that an agricultural country like India should not grudge any expense in improving this industry which is the mainstay of the people. My hon. Friend Mr. Shetty aptly referred to the low percentage of the amount expended on this department as compared with Japan and United States of America where the agricultural population is comparatively of a low percentage. The hon. Member from Salem referred to the cattle farm at Hosur. Need I say that the cattle are the backbone of Indian agriculture and we need good milch cows from the point of view of public health also. The chief aim of our cattle farm is to produce dual purpose animal and gradually improve the main types of cattle. The same hon. Member has referred to certain buildings and farms. They are not for new ones, but for completion of those in building. With reference to the cattle farm at Chintaladevi, I shall take the suggestion of the hon. Member, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, and will not sanction the estimate unless on personal inspection I am convinced of the need.

"The hon. House will be aware that we deliberately launched on a scheme of reducing the superior element and substituting cheaper agency in the Co-operative department, some five years back. I regret to say that it is not worked satisfactorily. (A voice: Oh.) Experience as well as expert opinion borne out by the Townshend Committee's recommendations have forced us to the conclusion that if the department is to expand and if the movement is to proceed on right lines, a superior officer is required in each district. This reorganization has been agreed to by the Government. It is not intended to supersede any of the functions now discharged by non-official agencies. Our staff will be more useful in co-ordinating the activities and directing the non-official energies into right directions and getting more

results. It should not be considered that our policy of increasing the higher ranks is an attempt to provide for more officers but it is a genuine endeavour to face the actual complicated problems which have to be solved, if the movement is to confer real benefit.

"We are also providing for a central land mortgage bank at Madras without which many of the local mortgage banks are not likely to do any beneficial work. We are also providing for a special mortgage bank for the Badagas of the Nilgiris.

"Turning now to the Department of Industries, hon. Members are aware that a committee was appointed to go into the question of textile industry and their recommendations are before us. After full deliberations the Committee submitted their recommendations which are being considered and I hope to give effect to the main substance of their recommendations at an early date. I may also refer in this connexion for the information of the hon. Members that a survey of cottage industries in the several districts was made and reports are expected before the 31st March. When they are received I hope to be in a position to organize a central emporium, a central weavers' society which will bring to the notice of the consuming public whatever village handicrafts are in a position to offer them and thus to create a demand for their wares and improve their working conditions.

"With regard to the observation that attention to technical education is inadequate, I may say that provision has been made for three new schools. They will be at Mangalore, Calicut and Bellary. The total expenditure will be Rs. 1,11,000 under recurring and Rs. 1,22,000 under non-recurring. We are also increasing the grants for aided schools. I may say for the information of this House that there are now more than 50 students undergoing instruction (A voice: 50 is poor)—more accommodation is not available—in the Textile Institute at Madras. It is not nine as observed by the hon. Member. We have also recently increased the number of scholarships available in the school with a view to attracting the right class of students.

"As regards the position of the Government with reference to the Carnatic Paper Mills, the House is aware of the terms which were offered to the company to redeem the mortgage. Unfortunately the position has been complicated by the subsequent winding up of the company and the appointment of an official liquidator. I am very anxious to do all that I can for the shareholders who have now formed a new company, but some legal questions (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Mr. Natarajan!) require examination and I shall shortly be in a position to decide how best we could settle this tangled affair. I shall give full opportunities to the shareholders represented by Mr. Narayana Rao and others to place their views before Government come to any conclusion on the question.

"Coming to the Veterinary department, new circles have to be created with a view to combat effectively the rising tide of rinderpest menace in the districts by serum simultaneous process. This method was found to be very effective and the results obtained so far are encouraging. We are reducing the virus required in our own laboratory and we have proposals which I hope we could be in a position to sanction in the course of the year for the opening of a serum institute, on which many hon. Members laid emphasis in their reference to the work of this department. Provision has also been made for

extension of hospitals and touring assistants. My attention has been drawn to the low pay of veterinary assistants. I have reason to think that there is a genuine discontent on this question and I hope to take up this question in the course of the year and see if the position could be improved.

" Then coming to the Public Works Department certain observations were made with regard to the lapses of grants. I have nothing to add to what the hon. the Finance Member has stated in his speech.

" With regard to the observations of my Friend from the Central Districts Christian constituency, who is also a retired Superintending Engineer, and knows more about the subject, than many of us, I have certain remarks to offer. He has stated that under Civil Works there is an increase of 53 lakhs over the figures of last year. This is not correct. What he means apparently is that the difference between the revised estimate for the current year and the budget estimate for the next year, is 53 lakhs. But in the budget you will find that the budget estimate for the current year is 222 lakhs as against 240 lakhs for the next year. The difference is therefore 18 lakhs. Of the 18 lakhs, 7 lakhs are for transfer to the local bodies, 3 lakhs for improvement of the agency tracts, and 7 lakhs only have been allotted for public buildings—of which 4 lakhs go to the construction of the Officers' quarters at Ellore, the headquarters of the West Godavari district. Therefore 1 lakh only goes to the establishment charges.

" My hon. Friend has further remarked that the expenditure on establishments has increased year after year. As an old and experienced officer of the Public Works Department he is well aware of the fact that the expenditure on establishments in the Public Works Department rises with the expenditure on works. He will have seen from the Finance Member's speech that while the provision for Public Works (both Civil Works and Irrigation) in 1920-21 was 118 lakhs, the provision in the current year was double that amount, excluding the provision of one crore for the Mettur project. As is well known to my hon. Friends, in 1922-23 drastic reductions in Public Works Department establishment were made. In that year, the number of circles was reduced from seven to five. What we have done is that one additional circle has since been formed, namely, the Tanjore circle in the interests of the Cauvery delta works and another circle is to be formed next year at Dowlaishwaram in the interests of the works in the Godavari delta. With this latter addition, the number of circles will be the same as it was in 1920-21, while the expenditure on works has nearly doubled. Is this a matter for adverse comment? Again, unlike other provinces, we have one common staff for both Irrigation and Roads and Buildings in this Presidency. Besides the large irrigation systems like the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery, there are a number of small systems and also a large number of tanks and channels. Some minimum establishment is necessary to look after the maintenance of all these irrigation works, scattered throughout the Presidency. As compared with other provinces, the expenditure on establishment in the Madras Public Works Department is distinctly smaller.

" There is one other suggestion that has emanated from the hon. Member for the Central Districts Christian constituency. It is the entrusting of works to private contractors and engineers. I do not quite understand what he really means. If he refers to professional contractors, he means that there are really not many professional contractors in this Presidency. (A voice:

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'European contractors!') So far as I am aware there are besides Messrs. Jackson and Barker, another firm composed of my hon. Friend and another retired Chief Engineer, who have started private practice in the name of Ayyar and Mudaliyar and a firm of two other retired assistant engineers of the Public Works Department. All these are stationed in Madras. I know of no professional contractors in the mufassal. Again, almost all the works of the Public Works Department on the Civil Works side are now given out on contract and lately the system of lump sum contracts has been introduced and the Government are taking all possible steps to popularise this system. Under this system, the minimum establishment is employed. This is necessary to safeguard the interests of Government, whatever agency may be employed for the execution of works, I believe my hon. Friend will admit that a resident engineer or some other officer to watch the interests of Government is necessary.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Davis has spoken about the work of the Sanitary Engineering Department. He has suggested that minor works may be entrusted to local bodies, the more important works being carried out by the Public Works Department. This practice is already in force; in fact it is only the bigger works for water-supply and drainage that are entrusted to Public Works Department for execution. He has also referred to the delay in the investigation of water-supply to Ootacamund and other schemes. I will look into the matter and see how far there were avoidable delays and what steps could be taken to minimise such delays."

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, my Friend from the Bellary district referred to the Alipuram Jail and stated that the jail might be made permanent or it might be abolished; and in case the latter suggestion is adopted, he has suggested also that the prisoners who are there now may be distributed among the different jails in the Presidency. He also stated that if it is not intended to retain this Alipuram Jail as a permanent institution, there was no need whatever to have spent such a large amount, as he put it, of about Rs. 60,000 for the construction of a tuberculosis hospital connected with this institution. My friends Messrs. Uppi Sahib and Schamnad also referred to the Mappilla prisoners and pleaded for their release. One of them—I forgot who—pleaded for a general amnesty for all these prisoners. (Hear, hear.) Now, the position with reference to these Mappilla prisoners of the Alipuram Jail is this. As my friends in the Council are aware, this Alipuram Jail was established in the year 1921 in consequence of the outbreak of the Mappilla rebellion, and since then, after the rebellion was over, a system has been adopted by the Government under which these Mappilla prisoners have been released in batches. Originally, the number of prisoners (I am speaking in round numbers) in the Alipuram Jail was about 4,500. Now (i.e., by the end of this month or the next), the number will have been reduced to about 2,000.

3–45 p.m. "In fact, large numbers have been already released. As a matter of fact, from November about 300 prisoners have been released and, from the 1st March, i.e., from yesterday, another large batch is being released at intervals of 15 days, i.e., on the 1st and 15th of every month. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar : Time-expired prisoners?') Not time-expired prisoners. The time-expired prisoners are released in the usual course. These prisioners of whom I am referring are not those whose period has expired. They are being released

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under a scheme which has been adopted by the Government. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: What is the scheme?) According to this scheme, all the Mappilla prisoners in the Alipuram Jail will have been released completely by the year 1936. (Cries of 'Oh'.) The question as to what is to become of this institution after that year is under the consideration of Government and the Government have not come to any conclusion so far. There are various suggestions before the Government with reference to this jail. (Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: Another rebellion.) It is stated that this jail may be used as a place where people who have been transported for life may be kept. (Cries of: 'The Andamans.') My friends are aware that the Andamans are no longer available as a penal colony. It is therefore necessary to keep these prisoners who have been transported for life in some other place. Another suggestion is that this jail may be used for the purpose of confining the incorrigibles or habitual offenders. A third suggestion is that this building may be used as a jail where prisoners who could not be accommodated in other jails for want of room might be lodged. In any case, there is no hurry to come to a conclusion on this question as to whether this jail should be closed down altogether or kept on. (Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: For another rebellion.)

"My hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Hye stated again, that there was no need to spend Rs. 60,000 on the construction of a Tuberculosis Hospital in connexion with this institution. I may say that his information is incorrect. No doubt a Tuberculosis Hospital is being constructed there. But that has nothing to do with the Alipuram Jail, where the Mappilla prisoners are kept. As a matter of fact medical authorities have reported that the climate of Bellary is quite fit for prisoners suffering from this disease and it is for this purpose, namely, for keeping those prisoners who are suffering from consumption that the tuberculosis hospital is being constructed there. It has nothing to do with the Alipuram Jail. So far, with reference to the suggestions and opinions that have been expressed with reference to this jail and the release of the Mappilla prisoners.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Thomas from Tinnevelly referred to the grievances of the ryots in the matter of grazing and my Friend from Kurnool Mr. Sarabha Reddi also referred to the same point. I believe Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar also referred to it. With reference to this, what I have to state is this: On a former occasion I referred in this House to the fact of the whole scheme of the forest administration being under consideration. The Government have called for information on various points with reference to the detailed working of the forests from the Chief Conservator of Forests and that information is being collected. It will be some months before the information is placed before the Government. When that information is received the Government will consider and decide the whole policy inclusive of the policy relating to this question which has been raised by my friends. In the meanwhile I may tell my friends Mr. Sarabha Reddi and Mr. Thomas that if they will give me information with reference to particular villages naming them where this alleged grievance exists, I shall be glad to consider and remedy them even before the Government comes to a conclusion on the general policy and the working of the Forest Department.

"My Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar particularly referred to two aspects of this forest question. He referred to the working of the Chenat Nair Exploitation Scheme and also to the Saw Mill at Olavakkot. He stated

that it has been a failure. He is quite right. It has been a failure commercially. (Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Why ?) It was started as an experiment. Naturally, experiments sometimes end in success and sometimes in failure. After all, there is this fact that although commercially this has been a failure, we have gained considerable experience. (Dr. Mallayya: At whose cost ?) The intention of the Government now is to close this mill; but where it is to be taken and when it is to be taken has not been decided. As a matter of fact there is a scheme relating to Amarampalam. The Government may remove this mill from Olavakkot to Amarampalam. That is all I can say. The Government have not yet come to any conclusion on this question.

" Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar again stated that the forests must be made a paying concern. He made this remark particularly with reference to sleepers. He says that there are iron sleepers used by the railways and that it is desirable to use our forest resources for the purpose of making and selling wooden sleepers. He also stated that the current opinion is that wooden sleepers are better than iron sleepers. I believe my friend is not wrong, but experts differ on this point. As a matter of fact there are some who believe that iron sleepers are very much better than wooden sleepers. (A voice: In what way ?) Iron sleepers last for 30 years whereas wooden sleepers last only for 20 years. But there is this circumstance in favour of my hon Friend's suggestion, namely, that the railway companies in Switzerland and southern parts of Germany are beginning to give up iron in favour of wooden sleepers. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: In America ?) I do not know anything about America. I am perfectly at one with my friend in his suggestion that the policy of the department should be to utilize our forest resources for making and selling wooden sleepers. Sir, when the scheme on the general forest policy is decided upon, my friend's suggestion will be considered. (Mr. K. V. R. Swami: We have waited for years and years.)

" My hon. Friend Mr. Thomas referred to the question of the payment of allowances and batta to jurors and assessors. This question was several times considered by the Government. I believe, speaking from memory, that in 1913 and 1920 the question was considered in all its aspects and the Government came to the conclusion that it was necessary to pay travelling allowance to jurors and assessors called to sessions courts from places which are beyond five miles from court houses. They are paid second-class allowance and batta. (Mr. K. V. R. Swami: How much batta ?) Batta admissible to persons drawing second class allowance. There is this further rule that jurors and assessors visiting scenes of offence should be given actual expenses of travelling from the district court to the places visited. Now, ultimately, the question is one of cost. Of course, if we are to pay allowance to all the jurors and assessors who are summoned to courts of sessions in all the districts of the presidency the cost will come to a very large amount. (A Voice: How much ?) This I can state that the whole question will be carefully considered. What the conclusion of the consideration will be it is, of course, premature for me to say now.

" My Friend Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu referred among other things to the hydro-electric scheme. I may tell my hon. Friend and other friends in this Council that the Chief Engineer for Hydro-electric working, Mr. Howard, has submitted a comprehensive scheme to the Government under which the scheme can be worked in different parts and when all those component parts of it are

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put into working order they will form one undivided and comprehensive scheme. One of these parts of the scheme has already been started and the work is proceeding very briskly. That scheme is known as the Glen-Morgan Scheme. It is expected that the scheme will be completed in the course of the year and that the Government will be able to distribute energy before the close of December. (Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar: 'That is only for Coimbatore.') This scheme will serve the Nilgiris and, I believe, the town of Coimbatore also.

"There is another part of the scheme with reference to the electrification of the railway from Mettupulaiyam to Podanur and from Erode to Shoranur. These electrification schemes of the railway can also be taken in different parts. This Government is in communication with reference to these schemes with the Railway Board. When the South Indian Railway Company and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company consent to have electrification of their railways by taking power from the Government, another part of the scheme will be put into operation. It is the ambition of the Government to have a network of electric stations throughout the Presidency. But that will take some twenty years.

"I do not know whether there are many other suggestions made in the course of the debate. However, I may tell my hon. Friends that all the suggestions made during the course of this debate will be carefully and sympathetically considered." (Many voices: 'Narayana Menon', 'Narayana Menon.').

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Davis who always champions the cause of his community in this Council has, while thanking the Government for the very liberal building grant we have provided in the budget, asked us to show greater sympathy in dealing with the affairs of his community. I can assure my hon. Friend and the Members of this House that Government will always be sympathetic towards every community. With regard to the sympathy the Government have shown to the cause of the Anglo-Indian and European education this year, I may say, Sir, that when this House passed a resolution to remit the fees of poor girls in all Indian schools up to the third form, the Government on the representation of Mr. Davis adopted the same proposal with regard to the schools belonging to the Anglo-Indian and European communities and have provided Rs. 44,000 in this year's budget.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar wanted that the claims of the depressed class Christians should not be overlooked by Government. As things stand at present except for some educational concessions which are looked after by the Director of Public Instruction, the Labour Department has been looking after the welfare of the depressed class Christians in the matter of assignment of lands and also in the matter of the grant of house-sites, etc.

"What I intend to tell my hon. Friend is that, whatever may be the agency the Government may employ in order to carry on the work of ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes, whether it be the Labour Commissioner or the Director of Public Instruction, the claims of the depressed class Christians will not be overlooked. As things stand at present, except in the matter of educational concessions, both the Hindu depressed classes and 4 p.m.

the Christian depressed classes share the amenities of the Labour Department. It has been said that the activities of the Labour Department have not been growing more rapidly. I may just remind the House that the Labour Department came into existence in 1920 when work for the amelioration of the depressed classes was started in Tanjore, Godavari and Chingleput districts. From that time we have been extending the work of this department every year in some district or other. In 1921 we extended its work to Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot; in 1923-24 to the whole of South Arcot and to the districts of Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, Trichinopoly and South Kanara; in 1924-25 to the City of Madras. In 1925 we appointed an honorary Labour Officer in Malabar for ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes in that district; afterwards in 1926-27 the work was extended to Nellore and North Arcot districts; in 1927-28 the work was extended to Anantapur, West Godavari and Cuddapah districts and this year it is proposed to extend the work to Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Kurnool.

" Thus we have already extended the work of this department to sixteen districts and we propose next year to extend it to three more districts and we also intend to bring Malabar district under a salaried District Labour Officer. We think that the work there is so great that it is not possible for an honorary District Labour Officer to cope with it. Therefore it has been decided as has been desired by many hon. Members of this House that the work should be entrusted to a salaried officer in Malabar. It has been said by one hon. Member that one District Labour Officer will not be sufficient for Malabar. I can assure the House that after gaining some more experience if we find that more than one officer is required the Government will not shirk to perform that duty.

" Some hon. Members belonging to the depressed classes complained that their members did not get many appointments under Government. I would like to assure this House that nothing will give Government greater pleasure than to appoint members of the depressed classes to high and responsible posts. Government have already taken steps to see that encouragement is given to members of the depressed classes provided they are qualified. As a matter of fact, last year when an important post in the Labour Commissioner's office, viz., the Personal Assistant to the Labour Commissioner fell vacant, Government took steps to appoint a member of the depressed classes to that post.

" My hon. Friend Mr. L. C. Guruswami brought forward to the notice of this House certain difficulties which the community experienced in Madurantakam and Ponneri. I am sure if he brings it to the notice of the Commissioner of Labour the matter will be looked into. He also complained that nothing has been done for building houses for his community in Pulianthope. The difficulty is that the lands on which the houses are to be built belongs to the Military department and we have applied to the Government of India for securing it.

" It has been said that we spend too much in connexion with the motor vehicle traffic work. I find from the answer that I gave to this hon. House day before yesterday that the expenditure throughout the whole year amounts to about Rs. 3,27,000, whereas the income is about Rs. 7,74,000. Therefore our expenditure is less than half the income.

" It has also been stated that we are not appointing more bus inspectors. Again I refer to the answer which I gave the day before yesterday in which I named the districts in which bus inspectors had been appointed. We have appointed up to this time bus inspectors for fifteen districts and the question of appointing them for more districts is under consideration."

Hon. Members :—" Non-Indians ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Both Indians and non-Indians.

" Sir, reference has been made to the reorganization scheme of the City Police. This time last year a number of questions were asked about the better regulation of motor traffic in the City of Madras. At that time we found the number of accidents were growing in the city. The Government drew the attention of the Commissioner of Police and he after going into the question came to the conclusion that the whole of the motor vehicle traffic in the city should be put under a Deputy Commissioner. Taking that standpoint he thought that, for the purpose of making the work more efficient, the whole of the City Police should be reorganized. Therefore he proposed that there should be a Deputy Commissioner in charge of traffic, one for law and order and one for crime. The reason is that the police force which suited the conditions of Madras about twenty years ago is no longer able to cope with the work now on account of the fact that the city has grown in every direction. We all know that Mambalam has been added to the City of Madras. (Laughter). Further the problem of motor vehicle traffic is becoming more and more complex and the proposals put forward by the Commissioner of Police have been accepted by the Government. I may say, Sir, when the scheme of reorganization comes into force, the subordinate staff will get a much-needed relief (Cries : Indians also, Sir ?). They will get one day off duty every seven days. They will get one night duty for every three nights whereas at present they have to work two nights out of three nights. As I said, Sir, the conditions which existed about twenty years ago in Madras no longer do so at present, and we therefore find it necessary to reorganize the City Police force."

Hon. Members :—" Will the constable get more pay ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, when the reorganization scheme comes into force we will have a more efficient and contented police force in Madras."

Hon. Members :—" What about racial disparity ? Will Europeans get more and Indians less ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" With regard to the high principle and the sermon preached by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar to the Indian members of the Reserved half, all that I say is I wish he had remembered those high principles when he was a Member of Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Why don't you do better than him ? "

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, as usual I must restrain my eloquence as I am sure everybody is waiting to hear the hon. the Finance Member (laughter). I do not wish that they should waste their time listening to me. I will therefore only briefly touch upon those points where I think there seems to be some misapprehension or lack of

knowledge of exact facts, and not deal with matters which have been previously debated or of whose present position everybody in this House is perfectly well aware.

"Taking the subjects which come under the head of Revenue, I have noted that one hon. Member of the House made reference to the punctuality with which collections of revenue were being enforced in his particular district. Now, Sir, it may be that the kistbandi or the dates fixed for the payment of various instalments may not be quite appropriate or convenient and that they should be revised. But when the best arrangement practicable has been made, I would urge strongly that it is not good administration nor a kindness to the people to be lax in the collection of revenue on the dates on which it is due. Anyway the ryots have to pay the revenue, and it is no use keeping arrears hanging over their heads if they are to be collected at all.

"Another hon. Member referred to the case of village officers in Zamindari tracts. I am glad that he did so because it is a matter which has been under the consideration of the Government for some time and I should be very glad indeed to explore any suggestions which are calculated to enable Government to increase the salaries of the village officers without adding to the burden of the general tax-payer. His actual suggestion I am sorry I could not follow—I think it is the Zamindar of Gollapalli—and if he will kindly communicate it to me in writing I shall be greatly obliged to him.

"Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar stated that there was a considerable difference between the cost of the village officers' establishment now and that which the Government undertook they would work up to. He put it that it was according to the old figures Rs. 119 lakhs and according to the present figures Rs. 96 lakhs, and he pointed out therefore that there was a considerable difference which could be used for raising their salaries. I am sorry but he has omitted to include the salaries of talaiyaris. The Rs. 96 lakhs referred to do not include the pay of talaiyaris which comes to Rs. 26·6 lakhs. The total cost of the village establishments is Rs. 122·60 lakhs as compared with Rs. 119 lakhs which was the figure when I made the statement to which he referred. We have therefore not got this difference to spend. If we had, I would only be too happy to spend it in increasing salaries of the village staff. We are trying to find money if we can to meet the demands of village officers, but as I said on previous occasions, as far as we have examined the figures, the prospect is not bright.

"Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar further referred to the working of the Forest panchayats and suggested that Government was interfering with them.

4-15 p.m. "If I can say anything in secret here, I may say I am very much in agreement with him on that point and we are at present considering the revision of the standing orders to get rid of such difficulties in the working of the forest panchayats.

"One hon. Member from Tanjore who is not here to-day referred to a small matter about the collection of fees on nattam lands. I can assure him that such fees are charged not to obtain money but to prevent, or to act as a deterrent to, the bigger ryots appropriating a large share of the nattam at the expense of their smaller neighbours. Whether it has been effective for that purpose I do not know. I judge, from what he said, that it has not.

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"I now come to the subject of irrigation and there the first matter which was the subject of complaint was that there was no provision in the budget for the Tungabhadra project and that no information had been given regarding the progress of investigation. In answer to questions put yesterday and to-day information has been given as to the progress of the investigation and also as to the provision in the budget. The investigation of the matter is being pushed on; but it is a very large business and we cannot make definite statements that the project will be started at this place or that until we have the result of the investigation now being made.

"As regards Mettur and the distribution of water from the Mettur project which is a subject of great interest to most of the hon. Members of this House, the position of the Government is briefly that they would be very glad to distribute the area of supply so as to secure that as many districts as possible are benefited by it. But they will have to consider what it will cost to effect that supply, and what rate should be charged to enable that cost to be recovered. A special Engineering establishment has been appointed to make these detailed investigations and to prepare estimates and on them the Government must decide which schemes they will approve and which will be too costly.

"Connected with that subject are the suggestions made regarding the works at Kattalai. There are several projects there for the extension of irrigation, one of which is connected with the Mettur project while the others are not. The first project is to extend the southern bank canal—Uyyakondan channel—and irrigate large areas at the tail end of the existing channel. Another is to irrigate an additional area of some 9,000 or 10,000 acres by a high level channel taking off from the south bank canal. There is still another project, and that is connected with Mettur, which is to dig a canal from some place near Kattalai to irrigate an area of some 30,000 acres. All these schemes need careful investigation and plans and estimates. The charge that is brought against the Government is that they laid the foundation stone before such plans and estimates were ready. I cannot do anything but plead guilty to that charge. My extenuation must be that it was done in a spirit of optimism induced by the enthusiasm of the Members of those districts. We hope that the enthusiasm will be justified by the result but we cannot decide on the execution of all or any of these works until we have seen exactly what they involve from an engineering and financial point of view.

"Mention was made of the Thoppur project in Salem. I received the Engineering report of that project this week. I am sorry to say that it is not a very hopeful one; but without going further into the details—which I have had no time to do—I cannot say more about it just at present. The next is not an irrigation matter; but I may mention here the question of the Padne Bar. We had plans and estimates prepared by the Harbour Engineer to Government as to what would be necessary to cure the consequences of what some misguided people have done there. The amount was rather high and we asked the Public Works Department to examine these rates and let the Government know whether the work could be done for anything less. We are awaiting their report and on receipt of it, the Government will have to decide whether they can contribute anything from the public funds or not.

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" An hon. Member from Tanjore made, what I think was, I do not say unreasonable—but ungrateful—complaint that nothing had been done by the Irrigation department in that district. I have in my hand here a list of works which have been completed within the last four years and the total cost of all these works carried out for the improvement of the Cauvery delta was Rs. 19.49 lakhs. These works have been completed and works are now in progress which will cost Rs. 5·69 lakhs. In addition to that, provision has been made in the budget for an Engineering division to investigate the re-modelling and re-sluicing of the channels and rivers in the delta which will be necessary when the present system of the water coming down in floods is replaced by a steady flow from the Mettur reservoir.

" Another hon. Member said that nothing had been done in regard to minor irrigation works in the Kurnool district. I do not think he could have looked into the matter when he made that statement, because the amount of money spent on minor irrigation works in Kurnool in 1926-27 was about Rs. 28,000, in 1927-28 Rs. 49,000 ; and, whereas the number of minor irrigation works repaired in the whole Presidency was 8·6 per cent of the total, in Kurnool it was 22 per cent. The Government would like, no doubt, to do more but I do not think it is open to the charge of having neglected minor irrigation works in Kurnool district.

" On the general administration I wish to say a few words about the question of communal representation in the services. There were complaints that Muhammadan representation in the services was not adequate. It is in order to meet the demand for communal representation that the Government have proposed the rule by which there should be a communal rotation in recruitment and I would urge that it would not be just for the Government to do more than that or to apply the communal idea so as to deny the promotion of those who have served them well.

" In conclusion, Sir, I would thank Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar for his complimentary reference to me. His modesty has prevented him from saying at the same time that, in all matters that I have been able to do, I have received much assistance from his sincere advocacy of the ryot's point of view and his diligence in pressing their claims."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I understand that there is an understanding between the leader of the House and the leaders of the Opposition that the sitting may be continued till 5·30 in case the hon. the Finance Member should be unable to finish his speech by 5 p.m."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, we are at the close of a long and interesting debate which was initiated by the budget speech which I delivered last Tuesday and I am afraid I cannot accept the assumption of my hon. Colleague the Revenue Member that the House is particularly anxious to hear me again. I think we should have been much more contented if he had continued to inform us on those important subjects with which he has to deal. May I say, Sir, that I hope that I shall not trespass to any great extent on the period of grace which the House and you, Sir, have been good enough to permit me?

" To begin with, perhaps it would be ungracious on my part if I do not acknowledge on behalf of the Finance Department the kind references to its work which many hon. Members of this House have been pleased to make. If I may say so, it is a well-earned tribute to the work of Mr. Watson and his

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men. One hon. Member went so far as to say that, in his opinion, the Secretariat was, at this time of the year, working under a continued risk of a breakdown. May I say that that remark is justified? For, I know the pressure under which these men have to carry on their duty from day to day from the first day on which budget papers begin to come in? Might I suggest—and here I am giving my personal opinion—that these men have to work under much harder conditions than those who were fortunate enough to be in the Secretariat before the Reforms? In those days the members of the Secretariat, however severe the strain they might have to go through at this season of the year, had at any rate a certain period of relaxation on the hills where they might recover strength, vigour and energy for the following year.

"But, I am not at all sure that it would not promote to the efficiency of the work in the Secretariat if, to some extent at any rate, the privilege of visiting the hills was restored to those servants of the public. I base these remarks on an observation which fell from the lips of Mr. Davis. He, of course, did not look at it from the same point of view. His suggestion, on the other hand, was that the stay of the Government in the hills should be extended, but in that case, under existing conditions, it would mean no relief to these officers. I may say that, so far as I am concerned, I would prefer, if anything were done in the matter, in the first place to see that privilege restored to them. It is not only a great boon to them, but also a great boon to their wives and families. I am inclined to think that nowadays the people of this presidency are beginning to realize that the cool hills are a valuable health resort, of which they themselves have hitherto made very little use and that they are beginning to realize that they form a great asset. At any rate, I think they are resorting to hill stations and making use of them to a much greater extent than they did even a few years ago. May I also say that, in referring to the Secretariat Departments, I did not wish to make any distinction between the Finance Department and others. They all have their time of pressure. After this digression may I proceed to say that the value of the method in which the budget has been prepared and illustrated this year has been amply demonstrated by the fact that there has been a much freer use of the figures in the budget and in the memorandum than has been usual in previous years, and that this has been greatly due to the diagrams to which reference has been made. I would, however, like to say a word on one or two points which apparently are not quite clear. The hon. Member from South Kanara, Mr. Saldanha, could not find in the budget any provision for free quinine. When he made that remark, convinced as I was that it was there, I felt that the rose had fallen from my chaplet; but when he went on to say that he had discovered some reference to it in the Budget Memorandum, I felt that it was an additional feather in Mr. Watson's cap. May I say that the provision is there in the budget. It provides for the distribution of 6,000 lb. of quinine in packet form, free at a cost of Rs. 1,14,000. If the hon. Member from South Kanara wishes to know how much of it is to go to his own district, I must, of course, refer him to the hon. Minister in charge of Public Health. In connexion with this, one point has occurred to me. When I came out to this country, if one got fever, his doctor generally told him to take five grains of quinine, or perhaps to take five grains for three nights before going to bed. Now, I understand that to-day even an ordinary treatment is supposed to contain at least 80 grains, 4-30 p.m.

and only the other day I met a young planter who was returning to the Anamalais, where, as we know, there is a great deal of fever and he informed me that he was undergoing a course of treatment which involved the taking of no less than 1,500 grains in three months. That of course means that the problem of the treatment of fever by quinine has greatly altered and I take it that this increased dosage represents the considered views of experts at the present time. Now, I am quite unable to say to what extent the quinine supplies of the world could provide for the treatment of malaria on that scale; and it only shows how very complex the problem is. There is a limit to the amount that we can spend on the eradication of any disease, and I think my hon. Colleague the Member for Public Health is proved to have been perfectly right in pressing for the appointment of a malariologist, so that we may by exhaustive investigation know exactly how we stand and how this problem is to be dealt with in future. Apparently prevention may become cheaper than cure.

" Then another point that was referred to, and which was also referred to by my hon. Colleague the Revenue Member, is the fact that there was no provision for the Tungabhadra Project. I think he must have omitted to read the Detailed Irrigation Budget where it will be found on page 13 that no less than Rs. 1,52,600 is provided for investigation in 1929-30. If there are any other points on which hon. Members are not quite sure, might I remind them of the standing promise that the Finance Department will try its best to elucidate any problem in connexion with the figures if put before it.

" Now, Sir, I have to turn to one who, while closely connected with, in some ways, stands apart from the Finance Department, that is to say, the Finance Member. So far as he is concerned, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar summed up the positions in his usual robust way by saying that the Finance Member might be congratulated on two things only, one on an unusual measure of good luck and secondly on the possession of an excellent Secretariat. That, Sir, I have already admitted and now, Sir, while I may hope to retain the services of the latter, I am afraid it is not in my power to command the former and that fact must necessarily colour my anticipations and attitude towards the future. In ancient Rome, it was usual to allow slaves one day in the year on which they were at perfect liberty to do what they liked and to say what they liked of their masters. Well, Sir, once a year a similar opportunity comes to the Finance Member when he delivers his Budget speech and takes part in this debate when—of course within certain limits of time and with regard to the traditions of this House —he can say what he likes of his hon. Colleagues. Several Members have commented on the fact that this year he has used his privilege perhaps more freely than usual. Some indeed, I think, have been inclined to import into my speech rather more than was intended, and to cross the t's and dot the i's to an extent which perhaps I hardly anticipated. Anything I have said pales before the criticisms contained in the 60 and odd speeches to which we have listened during the last three days. To that I do not think my hon. Colleagues would object and, if I may say so, in those speeches there was much with which I agreed, much with which possibly I disagreed, and again much that seemed to me to deserve very careful consideration. At any rate they contain such mixed feeding for my hon. Colleagues; there are, if I may say so, 'thorns for

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the camel and fodder for the kine'. It is not for me of course to attempt to distinguish between the camel and the kine. May I suggest that in spite of all these criticisms that might be hurled against them, my hon. Colleagues have a policy, though this has been disputed by one or two members. Now, when I stated that the Government had a policy, I meant that the budget placed before the House is not a mere fortuitous concourse of atoms but that it is based on definite aims and on the adoption of definite methods by which to achieve these aims. I do not suggest that there can be no controversy as to whether the aims are good or as to whether the methods adopted are sound but it seems to me that after hearing their defence, the House will be more ready now to agree with me and that even behind what seems most liable to criticism are a definite policy and aims. I should be glad on this occasion to go further into matters which some of my hon. Colleagues referred to, but time does not permit, and there are other high-ways and by-ways which I should like to explore, such as the paradox announced by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore, namely that moral instruction is an incentive to crime. I must, however, confine my remarks mainly to the few points which concern Finance. I do not propose to refer once more, or to add to what I have said on previous occasions as to the inconsistency of urging a reduction of revenue combined with an increased expenditure, for I am quite aware of the exigencies and the conventions so to speak of the situation. On two points, which are general than financial, perhaps I may be allowed to make one or two remarks. The hon. Member from Rajahmundry complained of the poor provision for irrigation. I think, he forgot that after all we are providing a very large sum for Mettur and that the total amount that we can provide for irrigation must depend on the commitments at the time. But, as a matter of fact, excluding Mettur, the provision under the Revenue Budget for irrigation expenditure is $54\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, no less than two lakhs over the revised estimate for the current year.

"While referring to Mettur may I suggest to hon. Members of this House that while criticism is perfectly legitimate they should bear in mind that in the construction of this scheme are engaged a number of Indian officers and subordinates, who, perhaps in future years, will be called upon to take an important part in the construction of other large irrigation schemes in this Presidency like a Tungabhadra project, a Bhavani project, or a Kistna project which, it is hoped, will come into being in a not distant future. I would ask them to remember that if it is continually suggested that they are engaged in a work for which there is no justification and from which there is no hope that benefit will accrue—this is likely to have a depressing effect on them. The conditions at Mettur are not altogether easy. The work is hard; these men have to deal with unfamiliar machinery and have to lead a strenuous life. I think a great deal of this criticism might be otherwise put or directed into other channels, even if it does not, diminishin volume, if we remember the fact that men engaged in a work in which they ought to take a just pride are likely to be more sensitive to criticism than we who are here and more able to understand and to construe it. 4-45 p.m.

"Another point raised to which I wish to refer is the employment of contractors. I have been advocating the larger use of private contractors. I do think the time is come when we ought to be able to depend much more largely than we were hitherto, on really large and competent firms of contractors,

For I do not altogether appreciate or approve the process by which everything is sought to be carried out by a direct Government agency. The more complaints are raised against Government and its inefficiency the more they are called on to undertake fresh responsibilities. In this respect I do hope that an experienced engineering profession, independent of Government, will grow up to assist us in carrying into effect future schemes and I hope such participation will assume much more importance in the future than it has in the past. I am glad to say that something has been done in that direction already. I asked for the figures and I find that whereas in 1924-25 only 33 works had been given out in contract, in 1927-28, 353 works were so treated. I have not been able so far to get further figures illustrative of this somewhat bald statement.

"Perhaps I might now remove a misapprehension with reference to a particular item to which Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar referred, namely, the provision of Rs. 85,000 made for the incoming Governor. He seemed to think that this threw some light on the question as to who would hold that high office. May I explain that the matter is quite simple, that in the current year's budget a provision was made as it was anticipated that it would be required, but as it is now known that it is not required this year it has been transferred to the budget of the coming year in which persumably it will have to be utilized.

"Turning now to the general financial position the most important point in the budget is of course the provision for the reduction of debt. I feel some gratification that that provision has received the general approval of the House, and especially the approval of those Members who are connected with business. I do not think that the case for that reduction of debt could have been put more clearly and more succinctly than it was by the hon. Member from Coimbatore. And as far as I can gather, it received the entire approval of Mr. Gopal Menon and also of Mr. Hearson.

"Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar has in fact suggested that we ought not to have borrowed from the Government of India the sum required even for the Mettur project but met it also from balances. There is one difficulty about Mettur. We borrow from the Government of India under special terms. In the case of ordinary loans they are liquidated in fifteen equated annual instalments. But in the case of Mettur, we pay only simple interest every year and the repayment of the principal will not commence until the work begins to be productive; and when it does, the principal will be repaid in instalments spread over seventy years.

"One hon. Member indeed complained that what we have done is to redeem debt which ought justly to be borne by posterity. Now that is a criticism against us which might validly be urged if instead of borrowing we paid for the Mettur project from current revenues instead of leaving posterity to bear its fair share of the burden.

"Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar also asked me from what time we paid interest on our borrowings and how our borrowings are arranged. May I say, that when we approach the Government of India for a loan, from the date at our disposal we work out our anticipations as to the dates on which the money will be required and we ask the Government of India to let us have it in a number of instalments; in accordance with the amounts actually required at different periods throughout the year. One fraction may be required

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now, another three months hence and a third later on, and so on. We have, of course, to let them know beforehand. But we do not begin to pay interest on an instalment until the instalment is actually taken up. And the interest for the year is adjusted on the last day of the year. It is of course not always easy to anticipate exactly the date on which a certain amount will be required; but we attempt as far as possible to anticipate the situation."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—"If you need no money at the time, what do you do with it?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—"We have to take the loan; and in such cases we use it for some other connected purpose, if not for the exact purpose it was originally intended; for example where several municipalities have asked us to borrow for us; if one municipality cannot take up its loan another will take it up; and we adjust our borrowings as far as possible in this way.

"Mr. Narayana Raju also referred to the question of Mettur which I have attempted to explain. He asked also why it was we are repaying the outstanding balances of loans on which we pay only five per cent interest. He asked 'why not redeem those on which we are paying $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?' Sir I do not think I will betraying any secret when I say that in the innocence of our hearts we made this very suggestion to the Government of India. (Laughter.) The Government of India coldly pointed out that while it would be advantageous for us to repay these loans they would have to continue to pay interest at the higher rate on the money they had borrowed for our purposes and that even if we repaid the principal, our obligation to pay the higher rate of interest would remain. The House will recognize that it was not unnatural that they declined to extend their benevolence towards us to that extent. (Laughter.)

"The hon. Member also suggested that it was a mistake to repay this sum because he anticipated that the rate at which the Government of India would have to borrow in future would go up to six per cent; because they could not get money for less. I do not know on what ground he bases these anticipations except that he seems to me to be in a generally pessimistic mood. There I am somewhat beyond my depth, but if there is that possibility, or probability, or contingency, surely the hon. Finance Member of the Government of India would not have drawn attention in his recent budget speech and that with satisfaction to the fact that India is able to borrow money at 5 per cent in the world's market, where Japan has to pay 6 per cent, if he anticipated that that advantage would now disappear.

"The diagram in the Budget memorandum has prominently and clearly brought to the notice of the House the fact that the gap between our revenue and expenditure which flattened our revenue resources is disappearing and many members have asked what about the future. The hon. Member Mr. Hearson voiced that feeling when he expressed the hope that when the surplus money is spent, Government would not find themselves unable to stop the annual rise in expenditure. That is a real danger; it is not immediate but it is latent.

"And again using that freedom which comes to me on this occasion 5 p.m. may I say just one word which may reach the ears of the departments of the Government that expenditure cannot continue on the upward grade shown in the last few years, (Hear, hear), and that the time when departments can

put forward 400 or 500 schemes which require the attention of the Finance Committee in connection with the budget over and above other existing commitments, has passed, that is to say, unless some entirely unanticipated event occurs to make our revenues expand at a more rapid upward rate than they at present display. As one hon. Member speaking in regard to Public Works very sensibly stated, it would be necessary for us to liquidate more of our existing commitments before we undertake fresh ones. With that hon. Member's opinion I entirely agree. Perhaps, Sir in conclusion, I might say one word with reference to the remarks of the hon. the Leader of the Swarajya party, and may I say, Sir, that I do so, not in any carping or hostile spirit but merely in the hope that he will be willing to listen to considerations which he may yet find pressing and unavoidable. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition claims that they represent the popular aspirations and the needs and desires of the country. I am not here concerned to challenge that but if I were to accept his assumption that those needs and aspirations and desires are represented to-day by Members of his party, may I tell him that if, as they hope it may perhaps happen that in the fairly near future it will be one of those Members who will stand here (Hear, hear), to defend a budget or the policy underlying it, he will be under the very difficult task of attempting to frame a budget on the basis of certain revenue resources which are to disappear entirely, of some which have to remain stationary, and of others which are to be reduced. At the same time he will have to face demands largely in excess of those which departments now make. In my budget speech I referred to my appreciation of the intensity of the demand that certain needs should be met. Nothing that has fallen from speakers on the benches opposite justifies me in assuming I have over estimated the intensity of those demands, and he will have to attempt to meet those demands from resources which are either not growing or are disappearing. Now, if I may put it in familiar language, when these chickens come home to roost, I hope that it will not be possible for the Finance Member of that day to say that he finds any of my birds on his perch. I cannot foresee the future in that respect, but I can only give this assurance to all parties, that so long as I remain here to be responsible in any way for the finances of this Presidency, I shall endeavour to ensure that nothing that I may do or consent to do, shall increase the difficulties which my successor, possibly a few years hence may have to face. As far as I am concerned, I shall continue to attempt to ensure economy and to protest against any measure which to my mind seems to take us towards the downward path to insolvency. As it happens, my own experience in this province has given me sufficient insight into the conditions that arise when a province or a Government has been struggling under incipient insolvency. I have no wish to undertake or to experience the same conditions again, and still less have I any desire when I vacate office, to leave the possibility of such conditions recurring as a legacy to my successor." (Cheers).

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on the 11th March 1929.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

2nd March 1929]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1616 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1929, page 365 supra.]

Year.	Amount spent on elementary education from provincial funds.	Amount spent from the funds of local bodies on elementary education.	Number of boys in elementary schools.	Number of girls in elementary schools.
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)		
1910-11	13·03	12·42	787,040	181,396
1911-12	13·83	12·67	828,831	199,169
1912-13	15·23	17·26	888,859	223,254
1913-14	16·93	22·34	951,464	247,573
1914-15	20·34	25·01	999,077	264,881
1915-16	19·98	26·47	1,047,718	279,863
1916-17	21·63	27·93	1,070,942	292,470
1917-18	35·14	16·32	1,091,898	308,451
1918-19	42·00	16·33	1,081,157	318,470
1919-20	45·96	21·39	1,100,460	332,263
1920-21	51·21	28·23	1 153,210	339 456
1921-22	55·07	24·48	1,198,758	346,591
1922-23	63·17	25·86	1,276,738	365,440
1923-24	65·55	29·36	1,378,305	391,680
1924-25	69·30	36·38	1 474,325	422,271
1925-26	78·82	36·96	1,587,117	462,130
1926-27	85·88	47·54	1,713,631	500,334
1927-28	105·51	47·11	1,804,015	550,513

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1626 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1929, page 371 supra.]

G.O. No. 1064, Public, dated 28th November 1928

Recorded.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

Editors' Table.

I.—Statement showing the number and description of the licences in force during 1927 under the Indian Arms Act and the rules made thereunder.

Districts.	Form II. Licence for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea.	Form III. Licence for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by land or river.	Form IV. Licence for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea.	Form VII. Licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.	Form IX. Licence to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles).	Form X. Licence to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles).	Form XI. Licence to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.	Form XII. Licence to sell and keep for sale breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.	Form XIII. Licence for the possession by holders of licences in Forms IX, X, XI or XII of fire arms and ammunition deposited by their owners for safe keeping.	Form XIV. Licence for the possession of arms (other than pistols or revolvers) ammunition or military stores.	Form XVI. Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for sport, protection or display.	Form XVIII. Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle.	Form XIX. Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to crops or cattle.	Form XX. Licence for going armed on a journey in or through any province.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1. Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,820	1	2	..	1,823
2. Arcot, North ..	..	..	..	13	3	9	..	1	..	1	2,923	..	333	2	3,285
3. Arcot, South ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2,212	..	136	..	2,353
4. Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	2,846	..	3	..	2,859
5. Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	19	1,355	..	1,105	..	2,482
6. Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1,169	47	2,749	..	3,969
7. Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	1	..	..	1,529	..	128	..	1,690
8. Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1,794	3		..	1,802
9. Ganjam.. ..	..	..	..	2	1	26	..	..	..	..	2,145	3	42	1	2,220

10. Godavari, East ..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	2,127	..	..	..	2,147
11. Godavari, West.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,477	..	1	..	1,478
12. Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	1,554	..	4	..	1,571
13. Kanara, South ..	34	..	..	41	† 1	‡ 25	..	..	..	§ 2	2,611	8	4,018	3	6,743
14. Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1,981	..	..	..	1,986
15. Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,573	35	8	..	1,616
16. Madras	109	6	27	244	..	20	..	4	5	76	2,138	..	..	2	‖ 2,631
17. Madura	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	78	2,222	5	600	1	¶ 2,913
18. Malabar	21	2	..	..	5	42	..	..	..	27	3,889	..	5,154	..	9,140
19. Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,845	..	..	..	1,845
20. The Nilgiris ..	..	4	..	4	..	3	..	3	3	34	** 719	..	948	..	1,718
21. Ramnad	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	75	1,064	..	8	..	1,155
22. Salem	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	1	..	16	4,941	8	1,231	..	6,213
23. Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	2,378	..	2	..	2,388
24. Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2,418	..	..	..	2,428
25. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	1	..	..	2,499	..	78	2	2,595
26. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	3	..	2	1,871	..	..	..	1,896
Total ..	164	12	27	304	39	273	..	14	8	334	55,100	110	16,550	11	72,946
Total for 1926 ..	164	25	20	274	37	239	..	13	11	321	54,373	109	16,368	12	71,966

* Excludes 116 licences issued in other districts and renewed in this district.
† Do. 1 licence cancelled during the year.
‡ Do. 5 licences cancelled during the year.
§ Do. 2 licences transferred to Form XVI during the year.
‖ Do. 8 licences in Form XVII.
¶ Do. 1 licence in Form XV and 1 licence in Form XVII.
** Includes 57 life licences and 12 licences free of fees.

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II.—Statement showing the variations in the number of the principal forms of licences in force under the Indian Arms Act in the several districts during 1927.

Districts.	Form IX.	Form XII.	Form XIV.	Form XVI.	Form XVIII.	Form XIX.
1. Anantapur	..	..	..	— 284	..	— 1
2 Arcot, North ..	+ 3	..	+ 1	— 317	..	+ 131
3. Arcot, South ..	..	..	..	— 25	..	— 4
4. Bellary	..	..	— 1	— 120	..	..
5. Chingleput	..	..	— 1	+ 98	..	— 3
6. Chittoor	..	..	..	+ 69	+ 1	+ 101
7. Coimbatore	..	..	..	+ 32	..	— 17
8. Cuddapah	..	..	+ 1	+ 75	..	..
9. Ganjam	..	..	..	+ 465	..	+ 3
10. Godavari, East ..	..	..	..	+ 186	..	..
11. Godavari, West ..	..	..	..	+ 24	..	+ 1
12. Guntur	..	..	+ 1	— 304	..	..
13. Kanara, South ..	— 1	..	— 2	+ 55	..	— 36
14. Kistna	..	..	..	+ 126	..	..
15. Kurnool	..	..	..	+ 113	+ 1	..
16. Madras	..	..	+ 4	+ 146	..	..
17. Madura	..	..	+ 20	+ 78	— 1	+ 43
18. Malabar	+ 1	..	+ 4	+ 536	..	+ 14
19. Nellore	..	..	..	+ 193	..	..
20. Nilgiris, The ..	..	..	— 10	— 155	..	— 41
21. Ramnad	..	..	— 5	+ 195	..	+ 1
22. Salem	..	..	..	— 93	..	— 9
23. Tanjore	..	..	..	— 25	..	— 1
24. Tinnevelly	— 1	..	..	+ 75	..	..
25. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	— 318	..	..
26. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	— 108	..	..

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III.—Statement showing the description and number of arms for which licences were in force during 1927.

Districts.		I. Rifled arms.			II. Smooth bore guns.						III.		IV.
		Magazine.	Double barrelled.	Single barrelled.	Double barrelled breech loading.	Single barrelled breech loading.	Double barrelled muzzle loading.	Single barrelled muzzle loading.	Match locks.	Flint locks.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Other weapons.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Anantapur.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	..	1	30	70	500	20	1,100	..	..	79	20	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Arcot, North.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
	XVI.	..	1	38	94	281	96	2,385	1	..	62	12	3
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	7	6	320	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Arcot, South.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	..	..	13	85	160	82	1,720	..	..	154	11	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	3	6	2	125	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bellary.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	1	6	50	330	1,240	110	964	..	..	151	16	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Chingleput.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	* 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.		..	34	90	270	42	809		..	139	8	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	5	49	28	1,022	..	..	1	1	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Chittoor.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	..	..	26	153	556	56	246	..	..	119	13	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	5	42	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	201	2,483	65	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Not reported whether it is double barrelled or single barrelled.

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III.—Statement showing the description and number of arms for which licences were in force during 1927—*cont.*

Districts.		I. Rifled arms.			II. Smooth bore guns.						III		IV.
		Magazine.	Double barrelled.	Single barrelled.	Double barrelled breech loading.	Single barrelled breech loading.	Double barrelled muzzle loading	Single barrelled muzzle loading.	Match locks.	Flint locks.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Other weapons.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
7. Coimbatore.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	3	19	114	269	502	52	256	..	..	388	37	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	3	14	38	6	69	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Cuddapah.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	..	3	15	107	651	68	720	..	59	162	17	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	4	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Ganjam.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	18	9	26	298	692	49	* 1,000	..	..	47	6	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	2	4	2	34	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Godavari, East.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	..	..	† 82	234	469	164	1,059	..	..	105	14	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Godavari, West.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	..	3	10	98	290	56	950	3	6	58	3	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Guntur.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	2	3	28	147	668	17	374	105	..	194	16	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes Oriya guns and cap guns. † Includes magazine and double barrelled.

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III.—Statement showing the description and number of arms for which licences were in force during 1927—*cont.*

Districts. (1)		I. Rifled arms. Magazine. (2)	Double barrelled. (3)	Single barrelled. (4)	II. Smooth bore guns. Double barrelled breech loading. (5)	Single barrelled breech loading. (6)	Double barrelled muzzle loading. (7)	Single barrelled muzzle loading. (8)	Match locks. (9)	Flint locks. (10)	III. Revolvers. (11)	Pistols. (12)	IV. Other weapons. (13)
13. KANARA, SOUTH.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI	3	4	26	162	398	152	1,801	2	18	83	25	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX	..	..	..	..	..	130	3,855	2	31	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
14. KISTNA.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	..	2	26	174	337	104	1,171	83	1	72	11	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. KURNOOL.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI	15	5	8	1,046	334	..	..	..	..	149	16	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. MADRAS.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	3	87	28	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	1	38	310	520	406	32	123	..	..	553	224	50
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. MADURA.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XV.	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	1	4	52	351	677	125	797	..	..	211	12	..
	XVII.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	34	104	55	406	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
18. MALABAR.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	..	37	149	369	823	117	1,055	..	..	99	40	*1,887
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	115	705	230	4,155	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes 1,874 swords and 13 daggers.

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III.—Statement showing the description and number of arms for which licences were in force during 1927—*cont.*

Districts.		I. Rifled arms.			II. Smooth bore guns.						III.		IV.
		Magazine.	Double barrelled.	Single barrelled.	Double barrelled breech loading.	Single barrelled breech loading.	Double barrelled muzzle loading.	Single barrelled muzzle loading.	Match locks.	Flint locks.	Revolvers.	Pistols	Other weapons.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
19. Nellore.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	1	3	61	115	933	47	504	17	..	182	24	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Nilgiris, the.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	1	9	24	12	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	47	78	227	457	165	15	21	..	..	136	46	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	1	..	12	199	295	149	335	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Ramnad.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	6	..	14	192	385	67	241	..	..	140	19	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
22. Salem.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	7	10	48	195	716	243	2,983	25	2	253	34	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	1	17	19	1,189	5	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Tanjore.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI	..	..	35	131	254	192	1,575	..	..	185	6	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Tinnevelly.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	..	..	* 38	341	495	289	1,058	..	..	169	24	4
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes double-barrelled rifles also.

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III.—Statement showing the description and number of arms for which licences were in force during 1927—*cont.*

Districts.		I. Rifled arms.			II. Smooth bore guns.						III.		IV.
		Magazine.	Double barrelled.	Single barrelled.	Double barrelled breech loading.	Single barrelled breech loading.	Double barrelled muzzle loading.	Single barrelled muzzle loading.	Match locks.	Flint locks.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Other weapons.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
25. Trichinopoly.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	7	7	35	162	357	101	1,562	..	..	222	46	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	5	73	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Vizagapatam.													
Number in forms.	XIV.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	..	7	68	383	519	89	785	..	..	48	12	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XIX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of all forms.	XIV.	1	13	116	41	20	2	17	..	..	..	..	..
	XV.	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVI.	112	239	1,563	6,573	13,078	2,385	25,259	236	86	4,160	712	1,944
	XVII	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	XVIII.	..	..	..	4	7	5	97	..	4	..	..	..
	XIX.	1	..	15	373	1,231	833	14,084	76	31	1	1	..
	XX.	..	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
		114	252	1,700	6,996	14,337	3,225	39,459	312	121	4,162	713	1,944

IV.—Statement showing the number and description of licences issued under the Indian Explosives Act during 1927.

Districts.	Form A. Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives under article 4 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Form B. Licence to possess and sell explosives under article 5 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Form C. Licence to possess explosives under article 6 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Form D. Licence to manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess fireworks in a village or other local area under article 7 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Form E. Licence to possess gunpowder or other explosives required *bona fide* for blasting purposes under articles 8 and 9 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Form F. Licence to possess explosives under article 12 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Form J. Licence to possess explosives in and to sell explosives from a magazine under articles 13 and 14 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1924.	Form K. Licence to possess explosives in a floating magazine under article 15 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Form L. Licence to sell explosives.	Form I. Licence to import explosives under articles 1 and 2 of Schedule II to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Form II. General licence to transport explosives required for blasting purposes under article 3 of Schedule II to the Indian Arms Rules, 1914.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Anantapur ..	8	41	2	4	46	4	..	..	..	..	..	106
2. Arcot, North ..	(a) 49	(b) 124	2	..	26	4	(c) 3	..	4	4	1	217
3. Arcot South ..	32	113	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	8	..	162
4. Bellary ..	8	37	1	1	31	2	1	..	..	..	..	81
5. Chingleput ..	14	92	1	25	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	144
6. Chittoor ..	24	50	..	6	10	1	2	..	1	..	..	94
7. Coimbatore ..	82	199	..	..	5,414	..	..	..	1	7	..	5,703
8. Cuddapah ..	20	15	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
9. Ganjam ..	21	55	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	81
10. Godavari, East.	20	74	..	12	2	..	..	..	1	9	..	118
11. Godavari, West.	23	56	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	84
12. Guntur ..	16	(d) 57	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
13. Kanara, South.	11	39	..	54	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
14. Kistna ..	19	(e) 72	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	92
15. Kurnool ..	5	12	..	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	34

14

16. Madras ..	11	254	1	..	2	1	6	..	..	156	135	566
17. Madura ..	38	138	..	..	2,519	..	2	..	..	12	..	2,709
18. Malabar ..	35	96	3	161	162	2	..	..	..	..	..	459
19. Nellore ..	20	49	15	1	99	16	2	..	..	..	18	220
20. The Nilgiris ..	..	(f) 27	..	..	52	2	..	..	..	..	..	81
21. Ramnad ..	30	196	..	1	167	..	2	..	..	..	..	326
22. Salem ..	44	121	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	2	..	175
23. Tanjore ..	53	(g) 181	1	(h) 316	2	..	14	..	..	15	..	582
24. Tinnevelly ..	53	128	..	..		..	1	..	..	2	..	184
25. Trichinopoly ..	70	(i) 191	1	3	1,482	..	(j) 6	..	..	6	..	1,759
26. Vizagapatam ..	23	16	..	27	25	..	3	..	5	2	..	101
Total ..	729	2,363	27	641	10,094	34	51	..	13	223	154	14,329
Total for 1926 ..	701	2,186	33	584	5,737	33	51	..	9	171	126	9,631

(a) Three cancelled during the year.

(b) Two cancelled during the year.

(c) Of three J Form licences one was cancelled during the year.

(d) 52 are Deepavali licences.

(e) 68 were temporary licences issued during Deepavali festival.

(f) 24 licences were issued for selling crackers during Deepavali festival.

(g) 161 licences in Form B were granted for the possession and sale of China crackers.

(h) All these were issued for the possession and sale of China crackers.

(i) 183 licences were issued for the sale of crackers.

(j) All licences were for storing crackers.

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V.—Statement showing the extent to which shops licensed under the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts were insufficiently inspected during 1927.

Districts.	Number of shops licensed in Forms IX, X, XI and XII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, including shops covered by licences in Forms A, B, D, J and L of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.	Number of instances in which inspectors of police failed to inspect in the				Total for the year.	Number of omissions on the part of		Number of shops kept wholly uninspected during the year.
		First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.		Superior officers of Police.	The Magistracy.	
1. Anantapur ..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Arcot, North ..	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Arcot, South ..	154	3	4	4	..	11	..	37	..
4. Bellary ..	57	3	17	2	..	22	..	11	..
5. Chingleput ..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Chittoor ..	86	4	1	..	18	23	56	78	..
7. Coimbatore ..	315	11	7	9	10	37	11	19	..
8. Cuddapah ..	51	2	1	2	..	5	3	5	..
9. Ganjam ..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Godavari, East.	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Godavari, West.	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Guntur ..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
13. Kanara, South.	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
14. Kistna ..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Kurnool ..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Madras ..	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Madura ..	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Malabar ..	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Nellore ..	72	2	1	1	7	11	..	..	..
20. Nilgiris, The ..	33	..	..	2	2	4	..	8	27 (a)
21. Ramnad ..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Salem ..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Tanjore ..	572	2	3	..	..	5	..	..	..
24. Tinnevelly ..	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..*
25. Trichinopoly ..	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Vizagapatam ..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Licences in form B issued for selling crackers during Deepavali.

* All shops except one have been inspected.

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VI.—Statement showing the number of prosecutions instituted under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act during 1927.

Districts.	Number of prosecutions. Instituted.	Resulting in conviction.
1. Anantapur...	14	11
2. Arcot, North	30	29
3. Arcot, South	44	37
4. Bellary	39 *	34
5. Chingleput	15	15
6. Chittoor	16	16
7. Coimbatore	60	55
8. Cuddapah	8	7
9. Ganjam	11 *	9
10. Godavari, East	11 †	10
11. Godavari, West	8	7
12. Guntur	14 ‡	7
13. Kanara, South	17 §	14
14. Kistna	4	4
15. Kurnool	19	13
16. Madras	4 ‖	1
17. Madura	18	11
18. Malabar	38	33
19. Nellore	4	3
20. Nilgiris, The	4 ¶	3
21. Ramnad	11	7
22. Salem	47	47
23. Tanjore	11	7
24. Tinnevelly	11	8
25. Trichinopoly	15	15
26. Vizagapatam	12	10
	485	413

* Two cases were pending at the end of the year.

† One person was still under trial at the end of the year.

‡ Six cases were pending at the end of the year.

§ Includes 3 cases relating to 4 persons pending at the end of the year 1926.

‖ One case is pending trial. Two were released under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

¶ One case is pending.

VII.—Statement showing the transactions in sulphur in the Madras Presidency during 1927.

Districts.	Number of licences issued or in force. 1925.	1926.	1927. Old.	1927. New.	Quantities for which licences were issued during 1927. TONS	CWT.	QR.	LB.	Stock of sulphur. Balance on 1st January 1927. TONS.	CWT.	QR.	LB.	Purchased or imported during 1927. TONS.	CWT.	QR.	LB.	Sold or utilized during 1927. TONS.	CWT.	QR.	LB.	Balance on 31st December 1927. TONS.	CWT.	QR.	LB.
1. Anantapur	7	8	6	1	5	..	3	16	1	2	3	4	..	16	..	8	..	12	..	15	1	..	2	3
2. Arcot, North	8	9	9	..	11	13	..	4	1	18	..	6	5	11	2	22	6	9	..	..	1	..	3	..
3. Arcot, South	5	5	5	..	6	14	2	12	(a)	6	1	22	2	..	3	9	2	6	2	25	..	..	2	6
4. Bellary	9	9	7	2	16	19	..	22	3	1	2	14	3	7	1	24	5	9	..	12	..	19	3	26
5. Chingleput	3	3	3	..	2	2	3	12	1	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	4	..	6	3	5
6. Chittoor	3	3	3	..	4	6	2	12	..	6	2	15	3	13	6	..	3	8	1	8	..	12	3	7
7. Coimbatore	31	27	27	5	36	12	..	16	(b)6	10	3	14	22	..	3	6	19	19	3	26	8	11	2	22
8. Cuddapah	5	4	3	..	..	15	..	20	..	5	2	2	2	8	2	4	2	1	3	1	..	12	1	5
9. Ganjam	19	22	22	1	11	8	3	20	1	10	..	13	8	14	2	15	8	7	1	14	1	17	1	14
10. Godavari, East	13	17	15	5	56	16	2	12	2	9	..	5	19	15	..	15	19	8	3	7	2	15	1	13
11. Godavari, West	9	8	8	1	13	..	..	..	..	11	1	13	8	18	3	23	7	14	2	27	1	15	2	9
12. Guntur	13	11	11	2	10	5	3	6	..	18	2	12	9	16	3	20	9	6	3	17	1	8	2	15
13. Kanara, South	28	29	24	1	38	4	..	..	2	10	2	23	17	8	2	4	15	19	2	19	3	19	2	8
14. Kistna	10	11	10	1	61	..	..	..	5	9	3	24	22	16	1	18	25	13	3	17	2	12	1	25
15. Kurnool	4	4	4	..	4	9	1	4	..	..	3	..	..	7	..	19	..	6	2	8	..	1	1	11
16. Madras	17	18	17	..	454	10	1	2	74	10	1	2	302	14	..	26	302	18	1	18	74	6	..	10
17. Madura	5	7	6	1	17	9	3	17	1	15	3	2	13	7	3	6	12	3	..	22	3	..	1	14
18. Malabar	29	32	32	3	97	3	1	8	8	16	1	27	69	15	..	..	66	11	..	22	12	..	1	5
19. Nellore	9	9	9	1	5	8	3	20	2	2	2	23	1	..	1	17	1	3	1	27	1	19	2	13
20. Nilgiris, The	7	11	10	2	28	18	1	..	3	16	..	21	..	5	..	..	..	5	1	18	3	15	3	3

1. Ramnad	8	7	7	..	4	7	..	27	1	8	1	16	2	4	2	23	2	15	..	23	..	17	3	(c)12
22. Salem	18	16	16	..	21	2	..	11	2	10	..	4	1	19	2	20	3	15	1	2	..	14	1	22
23. Tanjore	8	9	8	..	27	..	..	..	(d)3	17	2	1	10	2	3	24	1[illegible]	15	1	7	3	5	..	18
24. Tinnevelly	9	10	8	3	8	12	1	8	1	1	1	26	8	7	2	20	7	16	3	16	1	12	1	2
25. Trichinopoly	13	14	13	1	16	9	3	8	4	17	3	21	4	2	3	..	7	8	2	19	1	12	..	2
26. Vizagapatam	18	20	18	1	20	15	0	18	3	18	1	15	4	4	3	19	4	19	0	10	3	4	0	23
Total ..	308	323	301	31	981	6	1	23	136	18	1	26	546	2	3	6	548	11	0	20	134	3	3	13

(a) Balance shown in last year's return was 8 cwt. 1 qr. and 4 lb. The difference due to the fact that the balance of stock shown against two shops in last year's statement was incorrect.

(b) The balance shown in the return for 1926 was 5 tons. 4 cwt. 1 qr. and 4 lb. This was incorrect.

(c) Deficiency 4 lb.

(d) Balance shown in last year's return was 5 tons 3 cwt. 1 qr. and 17 lb.

	TONS.	CWT.	QR.	LB
Opening balance for 1926	136	18	1	26
Add quantity purchased	546	2	3	6
Total quantity	683	1	1	4
Deduct quantity sold	548	11	0	20
Balance	134	10	0	12
Deduct quantity due to wastage, elimination of fraction, etc. ..	..	6	0	27
Closing balance	134	3	3	13

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1628 asked by Mr. J. Bheemayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1929, page 372 supra.]

G.O. No. 1041, Revenue, dated 25th October 1905.

The management of the following ferries to which the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890 (Madras Act II of 1890), was extended will be withdrawn from the District Board, Godavari, and assigned to the District Board, Kistna, under section 11 of the said Act:—

(1) Doddipatta.
(2) Madhavayapalem.
(3) Yenuguvanilanka.
(4) Chinchinada
(5) Antervedhi.
(6) Kalipatnam.
(7) Mutyalapalli.
(8) Narsapur.
(9) Kumaradevam.
(10) Prakkilanka.

APPENDIX IV

[Vide answer to question No. 1633 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1929, page 374 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 54 I., dated 9th January 1929.

READ—the following papers :—

From the ryots of Kadarambam parts of the Kulittalai and Trichinopoly taluks.

From the representatives of the Trichinopoly District Landowners Association.

From the Landowners of Musiri taluk, Trichinopoly district.

From the Landowners of Musiri taluk on the North Bank of the Cauvery, Trichinopoly district.

Order—Mis. No. 54 I., dated 9th January 1929.

The memorials read above urge—

(1) that the Kattalai Canal originally proposed in connexion with the Cauvery-Mettur Project, and since dropped in favour of the Grand Anicut Canal, may be constructed ;

(2) that, in the alternative, a high level channel may be excavated from above Kattalai to irrigate at least 50,000 acres in Kulittalai and Trichinopoly taluks ;

(3) that the Kattalai scheme may be carried out soon and that either the High Level Channel (apparently the one to branch from the South Bank Canal and to irrigate about 9,000 acres) may be excavated, or that the Kattuvari drainage scheme may be carried out immediately ; and

(4) that the head of the Thottiam Chinna Voikal be shifted to a point higher up the river in advance of the North Bank Canal Scheme.

As regards item (1), apart from other objections on account of which the scheme was dropped in 1910 in favour of the Grand Anicut Canal on the advice of Sir John Benton, Inspector-General of Irrigation, the construction

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of the Kattalai Canal now will add heavily to the capital cost of the Mettur Project involving the write-off of the expenditure already incurred on the Grand Anicut Canal, while the irrigable area will be constant.

The Government therefore consider that it is an impracticable proposition.

As regards items (2), (3) and (4), the Government propose to await the results of the investigation which is to be made by a special staff in 1929-30.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

C. A. Souter,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1654 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1929, page 387 supra.]

The Indian Arms Rules.

Form XV—(See Rule 32).

Fee.—(*a*) For each breach-loading pistol or revolver,—Ten Rupees.
(*b*) For any other breach-loading weapon—Five Rupees.
(*c*) For other weapons—Eight annas in disarmed districts, and Four annas elsewhere, for each weapon.

The abovementioned fees are for licences granted for periods of one year or less A licence in this Form may be granted for any period exceeding one year and not exceeding three years, in which case a compounded fee shall be levied.

Licence for the possession and use, for the purpose of target practice of firearms and ammunition.

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and location of mess, club or association.	Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		Place within which the licence is valid.	Date on which the licence expires.
		Description.	Quantity.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

The of 19 . (Signature.)

Commissioner of Police

Seal

District Magistrate
of the district

Subdivisional Magistrate of the district.

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. It covers only the mess, club, or association named and the arms and ammunition described therein.

3. The mess, club or association, at the time of purchasing any new arms, and in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchasing ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles other than ·22 bore revolvers or pistols shall cause the following particulars, to be endorsed upon its licence under the vendor's signature, namely :—

(*a*) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased on behalf of the mess, club or association ;

(*b*) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased ; and

(*c*) the date of purchase ;

and, if the arms or ammunition are purchased from any person other than a licensed dealer, shall also cause the particulars specified in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) to be furnished in writing to the authority who granted this licence within such period as may be prescribed by that authority for this purpose.

4. The mess, club or association shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government.

5. This mess, club or association shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

6. The licence does not authorize any member of the mess, club or association to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

(*a*) 'Government arm' means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government ;

(*b*) 'Government ammunition' means ammunition manufactured in a Government factory or prepared for and supplied to Government.

7. The Local Government may require any firearm or ammunition possessed by the mess, club or association to be registered in such manner as the Local Government thinks fit.

8. The authority granting the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapons for which it has been granted are still in the possession of the mess, club or association and to require the production of such weapons for the purposes of such enquiry.

NOTE.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.